The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1894. NO. 38

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail. No. 5.	Mixed. No. 3.	Mixe No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mixed, No. 4.	Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	p. m.
1 20		6 90	Robertsdale	11 35		6 02
1 30		6 30	Cook's	11 23		5 49
1 43		6 43	Cole's	11 10		5 37
2 09		7 13	Saltillo	10 40		5 07
2 16		7 20	Three Springs	10 32		5 00
2 28		7 33	*Beersville	10 19		4 48
						4 36
2 40	10 50	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 30	
2 55	11 04	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 18	4 20
3 02	11 10	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 12	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

No. 7 leaves Roberts dale 4,29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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Tim's Christmas Tree.

BY WILLIS B. ALLEN.

"Here, Tim, come along out 'o that! Ain't ye got anythin' better ter do here than loafin'? Git out 'o that now, and don't ye step yer fut in this house till ye bring somethin' wuth lookin' at in yer pocket. Start, now, d'yer hear?"

"Yes'm," said Tim, as he set his little shovel unevenly against the wall. There was a piece broken out of the iron, so that it wouldn't stand up even. "I'm goin'. I didn't know but I c'd have somethin' ter—"

"Don't stand talkin' to me," broke in the sharp voice at the top of the stairs, "or I'll come down there to ye!"

"No'm," said Tim. He had already learned that under such circumstances the less he said the better. So he turned and clattered down the rickety wooden steps to the street, and, after a moment's hesitation, started for the business portion of the city. He had cleaned off three sidewalks that morning, and was rather tired, as well as a good deal hungry, for the want of one's breakfast does not increase one's strength much.

"If this's Chris'mas, I don't see what the Mission folks make such a fuss about it fer," he thought, as he splashed along through the wet snow. "I don't see but it's 'bout 's hungry 's any other day,—or hungrier."

Truly the world might seem just then an extremely uncomfortable and unprofitable place to live in. The sky was overcast, and the snow-storm of the night before had turned to rain, leaving the streets covered ankle-deep with snow and water. But, after all, it was really the day before Christmas; the spirit of the season was too much for clouds and storm, and the streets were brighter with smiles and dimples and happy faces than the fairest sunshine could have made them. It was surprising how cheerfully people waded about, over the muddy pavements and under the dripping eaves, and kept their faces from wrinkling into cross-lines. It was wonderful to hear how jovially the bespattered and drenched car-drivers hailed each other from their steaming platforms. Sharp business men and care-worn artisans, rich ladies in their heavy rustling garments, and poor shop-girls, seemed for this one day to have laid aside cares and sorrows and likes and dislikes, and to be bent on showing the utmost good-will to everybody. As for presents,—why, nobody dared to show his face on the street without a parcel of some kind under his arm! Everybody was loaded down with unmistakable brown bundles, and the way everybody endured the poking and pushing, before and behind, from the sharp corners of everybody else's bundles, without a cross word, or even look, was enough to do one's heart good. There were so many little "Merry Christmases" flying about in the air (with never a feather draggled by the rain), that if a passer-by attempted to open his mouth for an unkind retort or a sharp speech, one of these little winged things was sure to hit him plump in the face, and give the words such a turning upside down that they came out pleasant and merry,—no doubt to the intense astonishment at first, and comfort afterward, of the speaker.

Tim watched the busy folks hurrying to and fro, with round, wistful eyes. Suddenly he caught sight of a boy about his own size, staggering under a fir-tree, which was nicely tied up, and evidently bound up town. Tim jumped; there was his chance!

"Say, where'd you git yer job?"

"Faneuil Hall. Better hurry, or they'll be all gone."

"How much 'll they give you?"

"Fifteen cents."

Tim waited for no more words. He threaded his way in and out among the crowds, and in three minutes more was standing in one of the most delightful places he ever saw.

"Most's good's eatin'!" he whispered to himself, as he drew in a long whiff of the spicy fragrance. Rows of trees, fir, spruce and hemlock, fenced in the sidewalk. Wreaths of evergreen hung overhead, or overflowed the rims of their boxes beside the way, in a glorious flood. Bunches of glistening holly, with bright red berries, lay here and there, while sprigs of it were stuck up on the walls of the market.

"Here, little fellow; want a job?" sung out a stout, round-faced man, in a long, checked apron.

"Yes, sir! yes, sir!" cried half a dozen eager voices at once.

The man glanced at the row of boys good-humoredly; then, laying his hand on Tim's shoulder, said, "You look about as lively as any of 'em. Take this tree and a bunch of evergreens to that address. I'll pay you when you come back."

Half an hour later Tim rang the electric bell at the door of a tall, brown-stone house, in a part of the city where he had never been.

"Please 'm, here's yer tree."

"Thank you, little boy," said the girl, kindly. Then, looking at him more closely, "Won't you come in and get warm before you go?"

There were two things that Tim never refused. One was fire and the other was food. So he went in. And it turned out that he had both; although the girls were so busy that they could just put some bread and coffee and a slice of cold meat on the kitchen table and then leave him. The silver was all kept upstairs, you see, so they didn't mind. The afternoon wore on, and Tim was so comfortable in body and mind that he didn't like to go even for his fifteen cents which were awaiting him under the shadow of Faneuil Hall. By and by the gas was lighted. Still nobody paid much attention to the little figure in the kitchen. There had been a vast amount of pounding and tramping about in the next room, and Tim, taking his old cap in his hand, resolved to have one look and then go down town, although the thought of that door at the top of the wooden steps, and the harsh voice behind it, made him droop a little. He crept into the hall, then to the chink of light that showed the way to the next room, and peeped in. Then he caught his breath. The ceiling showed faintly through a mass of evergreen, hanging in graceful festoons from every corner, and all coming together at the top of the chandelier in the center. Bags of candy and fruit were suspended up and down the walls, two or three striped sugar canes, such as Tim had vaguely thought must be used by the angels the Mission folks told about, were hooked over a peg close by his side.

The whole center of the room was taken up by a large table which was covered by irregular mounds consisting of paper parcels of every conceivable size and shape, all neatly tied up and marked with somebody's name.

Tim had been to the evening school in his ward, and, standing on tip-toe, he read one or two of the names with the notion that somehow there might be one marked "T-I-M." He spelled out "Flossie, from mama." "Walter, from father," and a few others,—but no Tim.

With a little disappointed quiver about the mouth, he was turning away again, realizing that nothing of that delight was meant for him, when he heard a rush of footsteps on the stairs, and a mingled scund of childish voices and laughter.

Tim looked about him and made a desperate resolve. Snatching an orange and a bag of candy, he slunk behind a large sofa, and crouched down in its shadow. Somebody entered the room, and suddenly the tree, his tree which he had not noticed at all before, seemed all on fire. Tim started to help put it out; then remembering himself, and drew back again.

The footsteps came nearer, poured in at the door, and in a moment the room was filled with streams of delight and a perfect whirl of bright-faced people, old and young. Then a tall, grave man, with kindly brown eyes, stepped forward, and held up his hand for silence.

Tim's heart almost stopped beating. "He's after me," he thonght. "He's goin' ter have me took up."

But the tall man smiled, and began to speak in such gentle tones that Tim felt reassured, and listened eagerly.

"Before we open our presents," he was saying, "I want to tell the little folks a bit about to-night. What night is it, dear?" he asked, turning to a little curly-haired girl.

"Kis'mas eve," she said, and the boys all shouted, like a pirates' chorus, "Christmas eve, sir!"

"Then I want you to remember why Christmas eve is the happiest, dearest, best night of all the year. It is just because of a wee, innocent, white-souled Baby, who was born more than eighteen hundred years ago this blessed night, and lay on the straw looking up into the great mild eyes of cows and oxen, stretching out its tiny hands just as that baby does in Aunt Mary's arms. And because this other little Baby, so long, ago, grew up to be a good, noble boy, and a tender-hearted, brave, gentle man, and loved to hold little babies in his arms himself, and because, Charley, he told us just how to be good all the time, and to trample out the bad things in us, and to be true and honest, and—" There was a scrambling noise behind the sofa, and a big sob. Two or three of the ladies screamed, but before any one could move, to find out the cause of the disturbance, a small boy, with tumbled hair and ragged clothes that had once been brown, but had long since faded to a greenish yellow color, marched up to the tall man.

"Here's yer orange," said he with a gulp; "an' yer candy. I'm sorry I eat a piece. This is all I've got to pay fer it." He reached out a hot and coppery two-cent piece, and started for the door.

"Hold on a minute, my boy," said the tall man; "I want to speak to you."

"You c'n have me," said poor Tim.

"Have you—what?"

"Took up."

Here the lip quivered again, and a tear rolled down the grimy little face, making a meridian like those on the map of the Western Hemisphere,—only this was white.

"It seems to me," the tall man went on, gently drawing Tim to his side, "that I should like to know a boy who wasn't afraid to own up when he had done wrong."

Tim looked up wonderingly. "Why, that baby you was telling 'bout never"—

"No, my boy; but he knew a great many people who did do wrong things, and he knows a great many of that sort to-day,—and loves them, too, although they grieve Him so. Suppose you sit down here with me, while these folks have their good time."

Tim stood at the tall gentleman's side and answered his questions in a low voice. At first the children stood off looking at the stranger who had come among them so unexpectedly. By and by, when they saw that the two continued to talk earnestly, they began to gather again around the Christmas tree.

So the uproar began again, louder than ever. There was a great rustling of brown paper, and an immense number of "Thank you's," and "Just what I wanted's!" then the children clasped hands and danced in a ring, singing:

"O hemlock- tree, O hemlock-tree,
How faithful are thy branches!"

And there we can leave Tim. For don't we know how the tall man found out all about him, and took him away from his broken shovel and supperless home, and—well, if you should visit White, Black & Co.'s great bookstore in Boston, and should be waited upon by a fine, cheery-faced young fellow who knew all the books from Hume's Philosophy to Alice's Adventures, perhaps you would think it was Tim, and perhaps you wouldn't. At any rate, it is.—*The Scholar's Magazine.*

Things to Keep in Mind.

Men become like what they think.

If you do not want to be tempted, keep your thoughts from all that is evil.

Remember your position where God placed you.

Composure is the highest result of power.

You have not fulfilled every duty unless you have fulfilled that of being pleasant.

Never picture thyself to thyself under any circumstances in which thou art not.

There are no disappointments to those whose wills are buried in the will of God.

Exactness in little duties is a wonderful source of cheerfulness.

There is no love like the love of God within you.

Heed not thy feelings; do thy work.

Be patient with everyone, but above all with yourself.

Strive to realize the state of inward happiness independent of circumstances.—*Temple Magazine.*

THE NEXT EXPOSITION.

GREAT SOUTHERN DISPLAY AT ATLANTA IN 1895.

Foreign Nations Will Take Part--Gates Will Open September 18 and Be Closed December 31--Twelve Exhibition Buildings and a Midway Plaisance.

The New York Times has a newsy illustrated account of the great Exposition of Southern products and progress which will be held at Atlanta, Ga., in the latter part of 1895. Through the courtesy of the Times we republish its illustrations and make the following extracts from its interesting article:

Varied and wonderful as were the exhibits at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, which closed a little over a year ago, it was, and still is, a matter of regret on the part of the management of that great enterprise, and of every visitor there, but more particularly on the part of the people of the South, that there was not a larger display of the products of that very resourceful part of the country. The reason for this incomplete display at the Chicago Exposition was because of the peculiar provisions in the Constitutions of most of the Southern States, which prevented the appropriation of any of the public money for such purposes.

To make up for the loss of the display which should have been had at Chicago, it has been decided to hold an exposition at Atlanta in 1895, beginning September 18 and closing December 31. This exposition will take the place of the Cotton Exposition which is usually held in the South. It will be called the Cotton States and International Exposition. It is not intended that it shall be a merely local or provincial affair, as the Cotton States Exposition has usually been, but it will be an exhibition of all the products of the South, as well as of interesting material from all American countries and from as many foreign countries as can be interested in the project so soon after the closing of the World's Fair at Chicago.

In view of the fact that American countries are to be particularly interested in this exposition, it was at first proposed to call it the Pan-American Exposition, but the favor with which the idea was received by some foreign countries seemed to give it an international character. The exposition has been indorsed by the United States Government, by the Governors of all the Soutnern States, and by all commercial bodies interested in the development of the South. It is expected that the Southern States will be fully represented in the exhibits and that there will be many displays from Northern States, whtle the amount of material that is pledged from South American countries is large enough to assure an interesting, if not complete, exhibit of the resources and products of these countries.

The particular object of this Atlanta Exposition is the fostering of trade relations between the Southern States and between the Southern States and Pan-American countries. It is felt by all Southern people that there is a large field of business enterprise south of the Gulf of Mexico, and, with the same spirit which has made Yankees famous, the Southerners are taking steps to make the most of it. Four Commissioners have been sent into Mexico, Central and South America, and through them nearly all these countries have returned favorable replies to the invitations to participate in the exposition.

Although the exposition was at first outlined something after the plan of the usual cotton exhibitions, it grew so steadily that it has now become universal in plan. It was in last February that a mass meeting of the citizens of Atlanta was held to take steps to inaugurate the plans of the exposition. Following so closely upon the World's Exposition and the close of the Pacific Coast Exposition, at San Francisco, it was felt that many large exhibits could be obtained for Atlanta with very little trouble and at comparatively small cost. The fact that the South was so little represented at the World's Fair, and that the bulk of the visitors there came from the North, because the Southern people were unable to attend, owing to the business depression, seemed to make it almost imperative that there should be a well-organized movement to provide for the attractive display of the wonderful products of the South.

Atlanta, which is the capital of Georgia, is situated on high rolling land, bordering the Alleghany range, and is 1100 feet above the sea. It has many fine sites for an exposition like the one contemplated. Of these, Piedmont Park, which is situated two miles from the center of the city, was finally adopted. Its beautiful landscape features made it the most suitable of the numerous sites which were suggested by the enterprising citizens. The grounds slope from the hills on one side to the line of the railroad on the lower border, and were possible of development in a very artistic manner.

A part of this park was dug out so that an inland lake, twenty acres in area, was provided, and around this lake, as around the lagoons at the World's Fair, it was proposed to group the principal buildings. The laying out of the grounds and the arrangement of the buildings and their location was done by Grant Wilkins, of Atlanta, who was made Chief of Construction. Mr. Wilkins is well known to the South as a railroad and bridge constructor, and has been very successful in laying out the grounds for the Atlanta Exposition.

Piedmont Park is historic ground. When Sherman was on his march to the sea Atlanta fell before him, General Hood being unsuccessful in defending it. The ground to be occupied by the exposition of the products of the South since the war, was in the middle of the battle ground at the time Sherman shelled Atlanta, when the city was set on fire and almost completely destroyed. Along that part of the park where the Midway Plaisance of the exposition will be, even at this remote day, may be seen the trenches behind which the soldiers fought.

Although it was at first proposed to have only one building, which was to be large enough to contain all the exhibits which it was thought it would be possible to obtain, so much interest in the exposition was developed in the South and in other countries that the scope of the enterprise gradually extended until it was found necessary to provide ten buildings for the exhibits alone, There will also be the Government Building, to build which and for the installation of exhibits the Government has appropropriated $200,000, and the Administration Building, which, in addition to holding the offices of the exposition, will contain an auditorium that will seat 4500 people.

Mr. Wilkins gave to the building set apart for the fine arts the location on the top of the hill in the most conspicuous part of the grounds. The Government Building will also be near by, on a high plane of ground. The other buildings are all grouped about the lake. In the centre of the park Mr. Wilkins provided for tropical horticultural gardens, in the centre of which there will be an electric fountain similar to the ones on each side of MacMonnies fountain at the World's Fair. The Terraces, as the Midway Plaisance of the Atlanta Exposition is called, are a winding street along the southern end of the park, which is broken by a bridge over a lagoon near the centre. The terraces are situated where the old trenches are still visible. Piedmont Park contains 189 acres. It will thus be seen that there is plenty of room for the buildings and for the winding paths, horticultural gardens and other landscape features, which, even in their present incomplete state, promise to make the park one of the most beautiful in which any exposition was ever situated.

Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York City, is the architect of ten of the exposition buildings. The Fine Arts Building was designed by Walter T. Downing, of Atlanta. The Fine Arts Building will be covered with staff, like that used so excessively at Chicago. The other buildings will be built of Georgia pine covered with shingles. Some idea of the extent of the principal buildings can be obtained from the dimensions:

	Feet.
Manufactures and Liberal Arts	216x370
Machinery	100x500
Minerals and Forestry	80x220
Agriculture	150x300
Electricity	91x250
Transportation	126x413
Woman's Building	110x220
Fine Arts Building	10 /x245
Negro Building	100x300

The Government Building is of Romanesque architecture and has a floor area of about 50,000 square feet. A turreted tower surmounts the structure, having at its apex a platform for the exposure of the instruments of the Weather Bureau. The Navy Department will operate a time ball and electric search light on the roof of this building. Ample provision is made for the requisite offices, toilet rooms, staircases, etc., which are situated in the projecting pavilions at the entrances, thus leaving the floor space available for the exhibits. In the act appropriating the money for the exposition, the Government included a clause providing for the admission of foreign exhibits free of duty.

President Diaz, of Mexico, has announced his intention to make an exhibit of the resources of that country. There will be also exhibits from Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Liberia, Cuba, and, it is expected, also, from the Congo Free State, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Salvador, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Chile, Peru, the Argentine Republic and Brazil.

The architectural idea of Machinery Hall is that which prevails throughout most of the buildings—the Romanesque. The building is designed to give a great deal of space inside, but little room being taken up by stairways and offices. It is sixty-five feet high. In the Agricultural Building the architecture is pyramidal in character.

The Electricity Building will be brilliantly illuminated. It is situated at the foot of the lake, where its towers and arches, outlined in rows of light, will be particularly noticeable. The building designed for forestry and minerals is to be erected of natural wood, something after the style of the Forestry Building at the World's Fair. In the interior it will be festooned with Southern moss and greens. The spaces between the posts and braces, which are of natural trees, will be covered with bark. A roof promenade garden, with an area of 26,000 square feet, will be one of the features of this building. Its sides will be formed of palms and palmettos.

In the Woman's Building there will be exhibits of books written by women, musical compositions, patents and inventions and artistic work. Special attempts will be made to secure a large collection of oil paintings, etchings and water colors, architectual designs, sculptures, and models in clay, wood carving, embroideries, plain sewing, ceramics and china painting. There will also be a cooking school and kindergarten.

The Fine Arts Building is of the Italian Renaissance, with a tendency to the Florentine school. It is proposed to make the educational exhibit better in every way, if possible, than the one at the World's Fair. It has not yet been decided to have a separate building for this exhibit, but as the space accorded to it at Chicago was inadequate, it is probable that a building will have to be provided. It is proposed to have a sample of the work of every pupil of every school in the South.

The most unique thing about the exposition is the fact that the work of the negro in the South will be acknowledged and have a place. A special building has been provided for the negro exhibit. It is 100 by 300 feet, and it is intended that the best work of the negro in every department of labor, showing the progress made in education and in industrial pursuits since his emancipation, shall find a place there. Representative colored men have become greatly interested in this proposed exhibit. Several of them are now traveling through the South arranging for exhibits. The Virginia and Mississippi committees are particularly active. It is expected that this showing of the negro's progress will be of mutual benefit to the blacks and the whites of the South.

A special effort has also been made to secure a better display of tobacco than was ever had before. The cultivation, curing, marketing and manufacturing of tobacco and of tobacco products will be shown in all forms and stages. Provision has also been made for music and lecture halls, and for the exhibition of live stock and dairy products.

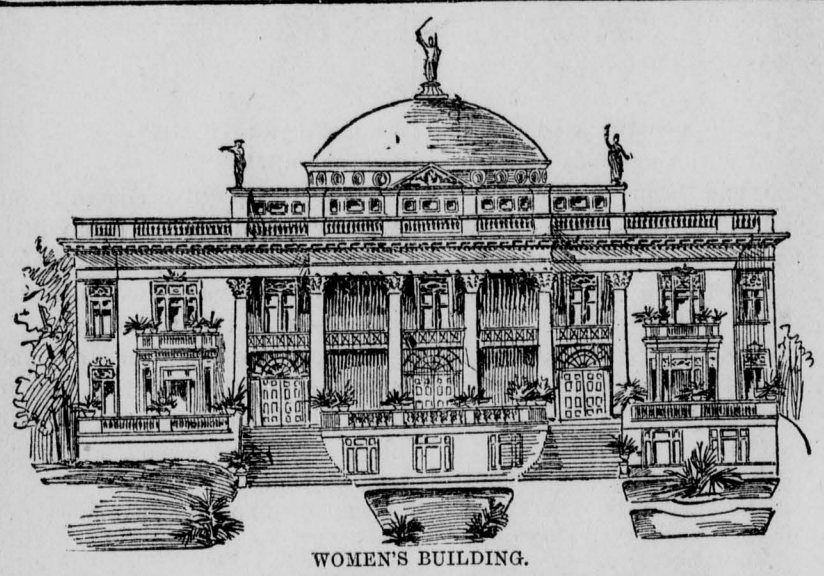
Mr. Fielder, Chief Assistant to Director-General Collier, called particular attention to the amusement features. He said that while the Midway Plaisance of the exposition had been called the Terraces, it was expected that the more popular term would be used by the visitors.

"We shall refuse to accept the applications of any but first-class attractions. There will be a Mexican village, including a street scene in Mexico, with its cathedral, theatre and booths, and the grounds will be ornamented with Mexican plants. A fine orchestra will provide music for this village. Ample private capital is back of this enterprise, and its projectors have been at work several months collecting material. There will also be a picturesque exhibit from Guatemala, showing the bamboo huts in which will live Carib Indians, nut carvers and other natives of that country. Exquisite carvings on Guatemalan nuts, musical stones and other things will be on sale.

"There will be a Hawaiian village, with an exhibit from the Royal Museum, deep sea divers, hula-hula dancers, and the picturesque huts of that country. A German village will also be one of the features of this part of the Exposition. There will be a beer garden and a band to furnish music for the people who assemble there. Instead of several Oriental villages, we expect to combine a thorough representation of Oriental life in one village. There will be a model gold mine, an electric scenic theatre, and a beauty show. A company has also been organized to secure a concession for a lift on the cantilever principle, something on the style of the old fashioned teeter.

"Efforts are being made to secure for Atlanta during the Exposition meetings of commercial and professional societies, so that their members may combine pleasure with profit.

"Although Atlanta was the scene of one of the most destructive and terrible battles of the war, the people there have lost sight of the causes which led to the war, and there is no sectional feeling. We do not try to revive war memories. A curious example of this oblivion of the past is shown by the appointment as one of the Secretaries of the exposition of General J. R. Lewis, a Union veteran. General Lewis was with Sherman on his march to the sea, when Atlanta was destroyed. Fifteen years ago he moved to the city and he has been one of its prominent citizens ever since. He was Postmaster under President Harrison and is thoroughly identified with all the interests of the city."



WOMEN'S BUILDING.

To Contain the Exhibits of Handiwork by Women at the Atlanta Exposition.

THE ART GALLERY.

Now Being Built for the Display of Fine Arts at the Atlanta Exposition.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GOVERNOR WAITE, of Colorado, is going to lecture.

EX-QUEEN LILIUOKANI, of Hawaii, suffers from the gout.

SENATOR COKE, of Texas, will be sixty-six years of age next March.

THE Prince Imperial, of Japan, is Yoshi Hito, who was born in 1879.

THE late ex-Governor Leon Abbett, of New Jersey, had his life insured for $20,000.

THOMAS C. PLATT, the Republican politician of New York State, is a pewholder in Dr. Parkhurst's church.

JOHN BARTLETT, famous as the compiler of "Familiar Quotations," is a resident of Cambridge, Mass., and is seventy-four years old.

EX-GOVERNOR NORTHEN, of Georgia, proposes to open an office in New York for the promotion of immigration to North Carolina.

W. S. GILBERT, Sir Arthur Sullivan's famous collaborator, has so little ear for music that he cannot distinguish harmony from discord.

DR. TALMAGE gives up his pulpit in Brooklyn, but not his pulpit in this country. His sermons are still being prepared and printed week by week.

THE wedding of Miss Mary Stewart Sherman, the only daughter of the senior Senator from Ohio, and James Ivers McCallum, took place in Washington.

PRINCE ROSPOLI, Mayor of Rome, Italy, is a believer in the United States. He owns land in Florida, raises cranberries in New Jersey bogs and married a lady of Boston.

THE latest photograph of Mrs. Cleveland shows that the lady of the White House has lost a great deal of her girlish look. Her face has become more plump and matronly.

RECORDER SMYTH, of New York, probably sentenced more men to death than any other judge in the world and he was never reversed by the Court of Appeals in a capital case.

WINFIELD S. KERR, who will succeed Mr. Harter of Mansfield (Ohio) District, was a poor young fellow, working as a brakeman on a railroad, when he lost one arm in an accident. That decided him to embark in the study of law, and he has built up a large and lucrative practice. It was a curious coincidence that his defeated Democratic competitor had only one arm.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD is said to be the best-paid novelist now living. Out of her three books that have been published in the last six years she has realized not less than $200,000.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

5TH DAY.—In the absence of the Vice-President the Senate was called to order by Mr. Harris.——Mr. Call offered a resolution looking to the independence of Cuba.——Speeches in favor of Government control of the proposed Nicaragua Canal were made by Messrs. Morgan and Mitchell.——A resolution was introduced calling on Secretary Gresham for the correspondence in the Bering Sea damage cases.

6TH DAY.—Mr. Morrill spoke on "Quack Financial Panaceas," and Messrs. Dolph and Sherman on the Nicaragua Canal bill.

7TH DAY.—Motions to take up the bill repealing the differential duty on refined sugar and to consider a closure resolution were defeated by decisive votes.——Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill providing for the abolishment of the death penalty in the army and navy and in places where the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, except in cases of murder, desertion to the enemy in time of war and aggravated mutiny.

8TH DAY.—Mr. Morgan finished his argument in favor of the Nicaragua Canal.——The bill to establish the University of the United States at Washington was taken up and speeches in favor of it were made by Messrs. Hunton and Vilas.——Mr. Sherman introduced a bill providing for a statue of the late Chief Justice Chase.——Mr. Bate presented a favorable report on the bill creating a National park out of the battlefield of Shiloh.

In the House.

7TH DAY.—The day was devoted to discussion of District of Columbia affairs.——The Urgency Deficiency bill was reported. It appropriates $245,095 for the collection of the income tax.

8TH DAY.—The bill to permit pooling by railroads was passed by a vote of 166 to 110.

9TH DAY.—Mr. Bartlett's motion to strike out from the Urgent Deficiency bill the appropriation for the collection of the income tax was defeated.——Mr. Sickles introduced a bill for a pension of $100 per month to Mary Palmer Banks, the widow of Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks.

10TH DAY.—Mr. Cockran's motion to recommit the Urgent Deficiency bill with instructions to strike out the appropriation for the income tax was defeated—yeas, 49; nays, 168. The bill was then passed.——The Fortification and Military Academy Appropriation bills were passed.——Secretary Carlisle sent in an estimate of $54,000 deficiency in the appropriation for enforcing the Chinese exclusion act for the current fiscal year.

11TH DAY.—The session was consumed with debate on the Pension Appropriation bill. The bill carries $141,381,570 and was passed without amendment.——The Hitt resolution of inquiry calling on the Secretary of State for the correspondence relating to the payment of $425,000 to Great Britain in connection with the fur seal controversy, was adopted.——The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

LATER NEWS.

DANIEL M. ROBERTSON, the wife murderer, was hanged at New Bedford, Mass. The execution passed off without special incident. This was the first hanging for forty years in Bristol County.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL JOSIAH PORTER, of the New York State National Guard, died of apoplexy at his home in New York City.

THE jury in the case of the eleven men charged with lynching the six colored prisoners near Memphis, Tenn., brought in a verdict of not guilty.

GOVERNOR BROWN ordered Colonel E. N. Gaither, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, to go to Hazard, Perry County, where the French-Eversole fued has broken out again.

BECAUSE of a cut in wages all the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, in Washington, were left standing in the streets, and many were lifted from the tracks by the strikers and their sympathizers.

THE Pension Appropriation bill, which carries $141,381,750, was passed in the House without amendment.

LORD ABERDEEN invited Mackenzie Bowell to form a new Canadian Cabinet.

JOSEPH TRUSKEY was executed at Sandwich, Canada, for the murder of Constable William Lindsay, on the night of May 3 last.

SAMUEL C. SEELY, the defaulting bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank, New York City, made a full confession in Ludlow Street Jail to his lawyer, telling how he escaped and how he was betrayed in Chicago.

JUDGE GOFF decided against the State of South Carolina in the case involving the arms of the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, which Governor Tillman required the company to surrender for insubordination during the dispensary riots.

JAMES GILLFALLIN, Chief Justice of Minnesota, died in St. Paul.

THE Senate laid aside the Japanese treaty to await an investigation of the massacre at Port Arthur.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, Captain R. D. Evans and Charles Jefferson, left Washington for a brief hunting trip on the coast of South Carolina.

THE Japanese garrison at Feng-Huang defeated a Chinese force three times its size.

THE Sultan staved off inquiry into the Armenian massacre until the snow has obliterated many evidences of it.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, the novelist, died of apoplexy at Apia, Samoa, aged forty-four years.

SWEPT BY A TIDAL WAVE.

Many Persons Drowned in Colombia and Buildings Overthrown.

A despatch from Santa Marta, capital of the Department of Magdalena, Colombia, says the town was inundated by a tidal wave.

Heavy rains and strong winds caused the Manzanares River to overflow its banks. At the same time great waves of the sea swept over the city, washing away houses and forcing the inhabitants to take refuge in church steeples and the loftiest buildings. Many persons perished. The town of Laira has completely disappeared and fourteen were drowned there.

Santa Marta does a large banana trade with the United States. It is on the shore of a bay of the Caribbean Sea and has a population of about four thousand.

Bought Under Hypnotic Influence.

In Rockford, Ill., the other day Thomas Ryan sued Mrs. Collins for $68 for dry goods purchased last spring. Mrs. Collins set up the defense that Ryan used hypnotic influence to cause her to make the purchase. She won the case.

If there was anything in hypnotism every merchant would employ salesmen with this peculiar gift. All the leading drummers and lawyers would be expert hypnotists in order to sell goods and capture juries.

But there is nothing in hypnotism that is new. An effort has been made to introduce it as a defense for criminals in American courts, but fortunately our judges have ruled it out. It is nothing more than a fad, and a very silly one. The only basis it has is the fact that some persons are so magnetic and strong-willed that they influence those about them, but they do not resort to the methods of the alleged hypnotists. They do not have to put anybody to sleep. They take wide-awake people and control them, sometimes against the better judgment of those who are thus influenced.

But this falls far short of what the hypnotists claim, and it would be laughed out of the courts if it should be set up as a plea. The Illinois justice in the case reported has shown himself a crank of the first water, and he is clearly unfit to hold his commission.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Sensation in El Paso.

A small earthquake of a sensation struck one of the El Paso choirs at a recent practice. One of the men members, who has not worn a biled shirt for eight months, suddenly took it into his head to startle the musical community by appearing in all the starched glories of that style of attire. The effect upon his associates was electrical, and in fact so many were deprived temporarily of breath that the evening was half gone before the customary volume of sound could be got out of that choir. One of the ladies remarked on going home that it was real mean in Mr. Blank to startle them in that abrupt and unheard of style. He ought to have some regard for the feelings of people.—El Paso (Texas) Herald.

Turned the Tables on His Butcher.

A wild hog belonging to John Holmes escaped from Daniel Hawley's slaughter pen at Diamondale, Mich., and started to swim the Grand River. When it reached the middle the beast turned, and, swimming to shore, attacked Hawley. The man fought with all the vigor he possessed, but finally turned and ran for his life. Twice the brute overtook Hawley, the first time tearing his trousers and the second time throwing him down. The smell of blood seemed to make the hog even more furious and he would have killed Hawley had not half a dozen men, armed with pitchforks and shovels, come to the butcher's rescue. Hawley escaped with a few bruises.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

*There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

'Tis Strange But True.

We read of strange happenings and results sometimes, like that of a man who was caught by a revolving wheel and so threshed against floor and ceiling his body turned blue from the bruises. A doctor writes of a man who fell from a ladder and was covered with bruises. He, the doctor, applied St. Jacobs Oil; in the morning, he says, all the blue spots had disappeared. There is another way of feeling blue all over, and that is after the endurance of pains and aches for a long time without relief. Use the great remedy for pain at once; it will cure and change the color of your woes.

Blubber, the fat of sea animals, costs ten cents a pound in Lapland.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

In 1542 Italian oranges were sold in Rome for twenty cents a thousand.

THE Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey or Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for twenty years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4 1894.

MY WIFE'S NERVES

Are weak and she suffers terribly from nervousness, headache and loss of sleep. Such is the testimony of many a man. The poor, tired woman is suffering from impure and impoverished blood. Her food does not digest. She is living on her nerves, her strength is gone. Her nerves and muscles

NEED STRENGTHENING

By the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla which makes pure, rich blood, creates an appetite, and gives tone to all the organs of the body. This is not what we say, it is what Hood's Sarsaparilla does. "My wife began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about three months ago. She has been in poor health for 15 years. Hood's is doing her good. Her appetite is better, she looks better and there has been improvement in every way." J. W. ROBERSON, Greenfield, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Be Sure to get Hood's **Cures**

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

Treat Your Stomach Well;

It's the driving wheel of the human machinery. Good wholesome food is what the stomach wants—nothing else.

A suggestion for to-morrow's breakfast,

Heckers'

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Ready for the table at a moment's notice.

LIGHT, DAINTY, DELICIOUS.

★ WORLD'S-FAIR ★
!HIGHEST AWARD!

"SUPERIOR NUTRITION—THE LIFE."

IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE **GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD**

Has justly acquired the reputation of being **The Salvator for**

INVALIDS and The-Aged.

AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT for the GROWTH and PROTECTION of INFANTS and

CHILDREN

A superior nutritive in continued Fevers, **And a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases;** often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition **that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention;—**

And as a FOOD it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable.

Sold by DRUGGISTS. Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent FREE to readers of this paper. Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CALENDAR FOR 1895.

1895	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday	Saturd.
Jan.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	◉	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	◉	25	26	27	28	...	...
Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	◉	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apr.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	◉	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	◉	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	◉
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...

1895	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday	Saturd.
July	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	◉	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Aug.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	◉	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	◉	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
Oct.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	◉	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Nov.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	◉
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	◉	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...

Eclipses in 1895.

Five Eclipses occur in 1895—two of the Moon and three of the Sun—as follows:

I. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, March 10th-11th, visible in North and South America, Europe and Western Asia. This Eclipse will recur March 21st, 1913, when it will also be total and visible on the west coast of North America and Asia.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, March 26th. Not visible in the United States. Visible in Arctic America, northeast of Hudson's Bay and Greenland, England and Northern Atlantic Ocean. This Eclipse will recur April 5th, 1913, when it will be larger, and visible in British America and Alaska.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, August 20th, invisible in America; visible in Northwestern Asia and Northeastern Europe. This Eclipse will recur August 31st, 1913, but smaller, and visible in British America and Greenland.

IV. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, September 3d-4th, visible in North and South America and Western Europe and Africa. This Eclipse will recur September 14th, 1913, when it will be total also, the Moon setting eclipsed. It will be visible also in Asia.

V. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, September 18th, visible in the South Pacific Ocean and North Australia. This Eclipse will recur September 29th, 1913, when it will be larger, and visible again in the South Pacific and New Zeland.

The Seasons.

Winter begins December 21 (1894) and lasts 88 days, 23 hours and 58 minutes.

Spring begins March 20 and lasts 92 days, 19 hours and 55 minutes.

Summer begins June 21 and lasts 93 days, 14 hours and 27 minutes.

Autumn begins September 23 and lasts 89 days, 18 hours and 28 minutes.

Winter begins December 21.

Morning Stars.	Evening Stars.
Venus, after Sept. 19.	Venus, until Sept. 19.
Mars, after Oct. 11.	Mars, until Oct. 11.
Jupiter, from July 10 to Oct. 12.	Jupiter, until July 10 and after Oct. 12.
Saturn, until Feb. 5 and after Nov. 2,	Saturn, from Feb. 5 to Nov. 2.

NOTE.—Planets are considered Evening Stars when they rise before midnight, and Morning Stars when they rise after midnight.

Fixed and Movable Festivals.

Epiphany, Jan. 6.	Easter Sunday, April 14.
Septuagesima Sunday, Feb. 10.	Low Sunday. April 21.
Sexagesima Sunday, Feb. 17.	Rogation Sunday, May 19.
Quinquagesima Sunday, Feb. 24.	Ascension Day, May 23.
Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 26.	Whitsunday, June 2.
Ash Wednesday, Feb. 27.	Trinity Sunday, June 9.
Quadragesima Sunday, March 3.	Corpus Christi, June 13.
Mid-Lent Sunday, March 24.	Michaelmas Day, Sept. 29.
Palm Sunday, April 7.	Advent Sunday, Dec. 1.
Good Friday, April 12.	Christmas Day Dec 25.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

The International Conference Will Be Held at Chattanooga.

The General Committee has located the International Conference of the Epworth League, for 1895, at Chattanooga, Tenn. The dates fixed are June 27, 28, 29, 30. It was decided to hold the meeting in the South, and Chattanooga forcibly presented the advantages of the historic surroundings of that city, as well as good railroad and hotel facilities, and has secured the Conference. An attendance of 10,000 to 15,000 is anticipated. One open air meeting will be held on Lookout Mountain. There are now 1,000,000 members of the Epworth League in the United States.

SLEW FAMILY AND SELF.

A Missouri Farmer Murdered His Wife and Three Children.

David Spragg, a farmer residing in Hamilton County, Missouri, cut the throats of two of his children. Their cries brought their mother to their aid. Spragg then cut his wife's throat from ear to ear and she died instantly. The murderer then killed a six-months-old baby in its cradle.

After killing the baby Spragg returned to where his wife's body lay and cut his own throat. He died on his wife's corpse.

INCREASED THE LIST.

An Extension of the Classified Civil Service.

The President, after an extended conference with Secretary Carlisle and Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller, issued an order which has been in contemplation for some time, putting storekeepers, gaugers and clerks in offices of collectors of internal revenue in the classified Civil Service. This increases the list of persons who are thus protected by the Civil Service by about 2600.

THE demand for Western cow ponies has increased, owing to their being used as polo ponies in the East. Prices have risen and it would appear as if there was money in the business.

JOHN BURNS, the English labor leader, is only thirty-six years of age and is a mechanical engineer. He represents a London district in the House of Commons.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

MONROE, IOWA, Nov. 25, 1894.

DEAR SIR, MR. KENNEDY:—In '64 I began taking your Discovery for Chronic Rheumatism; suffering so much pain till I used to call some one to sit on my limbs to deaden the pain. I had doctors for six years. No use. I then began with your Medical Discovery. The first bottle went to every joint and gave me pain. My husband said, "Keep on, till you see it spring the joints." So two and one-half bottles cured me so that I was able to walk two miles. Had not done it for six or seven years. I have kept it in the house ever since. I opened the 22d bottle today, for I take it instead of doctoring. I have never had a doctor since I have taken your Discovery. I am a widow 74 years of age, and a well woman.

Yours truly, MRS. ELIZABETH HILLS.

SCROFULA.

LLOYD, TEXAS, Oct. 5th, 1894.

DONALD KENNEDY, ROXBURY, MASS, KIND FRIEND:—I will now give you the particulars about my little girl. She was five years old the 2nd of last May. When she was less than a year old a kernel came under her right jaw on her neck. I asked the best doctor what to do, and he told me to grease it with old bacon grease, and it might rise and run which it did, and I tried everything, but it kept running for nearly two years. I came to Texas, and was at Aubrey, Texas, where I saw the present postmaster at Aubrey. I noticed his face had a bad scar, and I asked him the cause and how he got it cured. He said *Scrofula* was the cause and *Kennedy's Medical Discovery* cured it and if I would get some for my little girl it would surely cure her. I got one bottle and she was soon better. I picked white lumps out of her neck as big as peas, and almost as hard as a bone, and after being mashed up they looked like burnt bone crumbled up. In less than a week the swelling was gone, and had quit running. She is still taking it, but apparently she is as well as ever, and as gay as any child.

Yours truly. S. L. JACKSON.

CATARRH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1894,

DONALD KENNEDY, DEAR SIR:—I know the worth of your Discovery, for three years ago, before I was married, I had the Catarrh in my head and throat very bad, and my mother, who always gave it to all of us, made me take three bottles, for which I am thankful to God, for it cured me and many others that we have recommended it to.

MRS. ELLEN SEELEY, 217 39th St., Chicago,

FOR MOTHERS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1894.

DR. KENNEDY, DEAR SIR:—I have taken your Medical Discovery all through my Pregnancy, and our boy, now three months old is, and has been, in perfect health, while we have three other children, all of whom had eczema and sore mouths. Our attending physician speaks very highly of your Discovery.

Yours sincerely, MRS. G. W. HAMMOND.

DROPSY.

HAUGHVILLE, IND., Nov. 21, 1894.

DONALD KENNEDY, DEAR SIR:—Your Medical Discovery has made a wonderful cure in a case of Dropsy of my neighbor, after four or five good doctors told him he could not get well. But your Discovery fixed him all right.

Yours truly, SAMUEL NUGENT.

MALARIA.

ST. XAVIER, MONT., Nov. 12, 1894.

DR. KENNEDY, DEAR SIR:—I must inform you of the good effects of your famous Medical Discovery. One lady who was much afflicted with a constant Malarial Trouble declared herself relieved in a few days, and was entirely cured in a few weeks, and this is only one of many.

Yours gratefully, SISTER M. MAGDALEN.

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

NEW YORK City, May 9th, 1894.

DONALD KENNEDY, DEAR SIR:—In using your Medical Discovery I find it good for the general system and especially for the Kidney Trouble. And the reason I can speak for it is this: After coming from South America, in 1880, I was troubled with my back, which the doctors claimed was Kidney Disease. After using many different medicines—and I might just as well have drunk cold tea—I bought two bottles of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, and took it according to directions as given in your book, and my kidneys have not troubled me since.

Yours with thanks, CHAS. W. ALLYN, 26 East Fourth Street.

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE, LASTING IN REGULAR DOSES, ONE MONTH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE AT LOCAL STORES AND BY EVERY WHOLESALE DRUGGIST IN THE U. S.
MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY, ROXBURY, MASS.
SEND POSTAL CARD FOR BOOK.

The Dead Sea of America.

The dead sea of America or Medical Lake, as it is called, because of its medical qualities, is situated on the great Columbian plateau in Southern Washington. It measures a mile in length, and from a half to three-quarters of a mile in width, and has a maximum depth of sixty feet. It stands at an altitude of 2300 feet above the level of the sea. The chemical composition of this lake is nearly identical with that of the Dead Sea of Palestine, and like its eastern counterpart, it is almost devoid of life, and no plant has yet been found growing near its edges.—Scientific American.

Amulets now born by noble families in India are believed to have been handed down 2000 years.

DO YOU EXPECT **To Become a Mother?** If so, then permit us to say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indeed, a true **"Mother's Friend,"** FOR IT MAKES **Childbirth Easy** by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "Labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted.

Send 10 cents for a large Book (168 pages), giving all particulars. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH.

MRS. FRED HUNT, of *Glenville, N. Y.*, says: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being so good for a woman with child, so I got two bottles last September, and December 13th I had a twelve pound baby girl. When I was confined *I was not sick in any way.* I did not suffer any pain, and when the child was born I walked into another room and went to bed. I keep your Extract of Smart-Weed on hand all the time. It was very cold weather and our room was very cold but I did not take any cold, and never had any after-pain or any other pain. It was all due to God and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. This is the eighth living child and the largest of them all. I suffered everything that flesh could suffer with the other babies. I always had a doctor and then he could not help me very much, but this time my mother and my husband were alone with me. My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed and left my room and stayed up all day."

MRS. HUNT.

EVERY LADY IN THE LAND NEEDS THIS THIMBLE ON HER HAND....

This thimble is made of the genuine pure **Aluminum,** the purest metal known in the world; it looks like silver and will wear forever. It will never tarnish, or blacken or poison the finger. It weighs only a few grains, yet is unbreakable. This is the very thimble you want. Send string measurement of lower outside measure of your own thimble. Sent safely packed in neat box for only 25c. Send stamps or postal note to **A. Finn,** 60 South Washington Sq., N. Y. City

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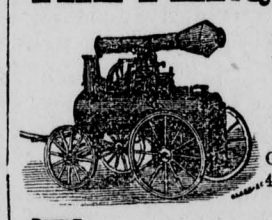

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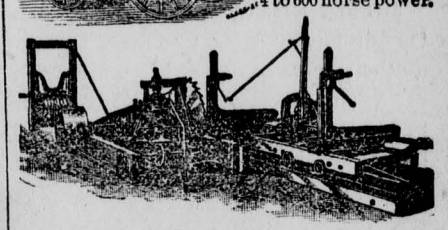

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N Y N U—51

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Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

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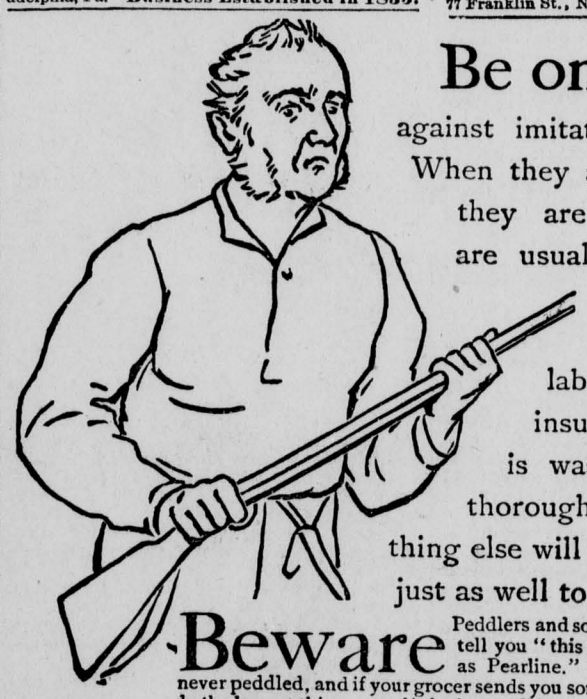

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against imitations of *Pearline.* When they are not dangerous, they are worthless. They are usually both. *Pearline* does what nothing else can. It saves labor in washing, and insures safety to what is washed. It is cheap, thorough and reliable. Nothing else will "do as well;" it is just as well to have nothing else.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back.* 264 JAMES PYLE, New York.

"Cleanliness is Nae Pride, Dirt's Nae Honesty." Common Sence Dictates the Use of

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

W. I. Stratford and wife visited friends in Saltillo last week.

Richard J. Faust, jr., is spending a few days with friends in Philadelphia.

Ambrose Shaver, wife and child, of McKee's Rocks, are visiting his parents in this place.

John C. Taylor and family, of Shade Gap, spent some time with friends in town recently.

Mrs. J. H. Shaver and Mrs. E. L. Myers, of this place, visited friends at Cove station last week.

Miss Lydia McIntyre returned on Saturday from a week's visit among friends in Harrisburg.

G. T. Cooper, superintendent of Mifflin county, was in town greeting friends on Tuesday last.

John A. Gayton and family took their departure for their future home, Lewistown, on Thursday evening.

E. R. Stratford, of the *Times*, rejoices in the advent of a daughter, who arrived on Saturday evening.

Some miscreant relieved Mrs. Eberman's clothes line of about one-third of the washing on Tuesday night.

A number of our people went to Huntingdon on Monday evening to hear Senator Ingalls lecture on "Dives and Lazarus."

Guy Miller, of this place, who is attending school at Lock Haven, is spending a short vacation among friends in this vicinity.

Bob J. Robinson's minstrels gave two concerts, on Friday and Saturday evenings, to appreciative audiences in Schmittle's hall.

Harry Beers, of town, who taught school at Atkinson's Mills, has resigned his position to accept an appointment with a building and loan association.

Mrs. A. J. Covert died at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jno. S. Bare, at Huntingdon, on Sunday evening. Mrs. Covert was well known to many persons in this place, being a frequent visitor to town.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Baker, of Newton Hamilton, who expect to make Colorado their home in the near future, bade their many friends in this place goodbye at the regular church prayermeeting in the M. E. church on Thursday evening.

CALVIN.

Prof. W. F. Stitt, of Colfax, attended Sunday school at Calvin last Sunday.

Byron Roland and A. L. Shore are quarrying limestone for Wm. B. Zeigler.

George Roland slaughtered six pigs that were 225 days old that made 1308 pounds of pork.

A. L. Shore and B. F. Mierley were housed a few days last week with neuralgia of the severest type.

W. E. Wright and Geo. Smith are prospecting for limestone on the farm known as the Erd property.

W. B. Smith is straightening the channel of the creek through his meadow and otherwise improving it.

Communion services next Sunday at the M. E. church at 10.30 A. M.; Sunday school, 9.30 A. M.; League, 6.30 P. M.

S. L. Glasgow has purchased the property known as the Chilcote farm.

Martin Smith is sinking a shaft for coal on Shirley's knob. He expects to have coal out in a few weeks. The coal in the knob is of a first class quality.

Mordecai Chilcote and son William, who have been farming for Miss Betty Posten for the last three years, have moved to Three Springs.

Your correspondent looked in on a couple of our schools last week. It might do some of our citizens good if they would do likewise and perhaps encourage the teacher and pupils. A coat of white wash on the ceiling and walls would help the interior of the rooms visited.

Christmas services will be held by all the Sunday schools in this valley: Pine Grove, Saturday evening, the 22nd inst.; Calvin M. E. school, Monday evening, the 24th; Harmony M. P. school, Tuesday evening, the 25th; Otterbein U. B. school, Wednesday evening, the 26th. All have prepared good programs and a good time is anticipated.

TROUGH CREEK.

Barton Greenland returned Saturday evening from a week's hunting. I have not heard of his success.

W. L. Wright last week received from Chester county a thoroughbred Chester White, with which he expects to improve his already good breed of porkers.

Our main road has been, and is yet, in good condition, except when it is in such shape that the water lies on it where it is quite muddy and disagreeable to drive over. When will it be otherwise?

One of the largest and best spellings that we have attended for years was held at Pine Grove recently. The order was very good for a large crowd, thus showing that our young folks can behave in a respectable manner when there is no tangle foot or tongue on hand.

I am sorry to note the removal of Mordecai Chilcote from our midst. He made many friends during the few years that he resided in the valley. He served one term as supervisor and filled the position the best of any one for a number of years. He returned to Three Springs from whence he came. I venture that his removal is as much regretted as any one that has left the valley for many years.

I see that an attempt to take up the sugar bill was defeated in the Senate last week by a vote 27 to 23. Thus the great trust has gained another victory on an article of universal use. It seems to me that if our lawmaking department and chief executive had the interest of the country at heart as they should, they would agree on a non-partisan commission that could arrange a tariff schedule that would be for the good of the whole country and thus end the eternal tariff tinkering for years and send some of the trust managers South to become acclimated to warm climate before they leave this mundane sphere.

Nothing adds more to the appearance of a young lady than to be neatly dressed, unless good behavior, but some of the recent styles of dress look ridiculous to me, and I am glad to not be alone in my opinion. I heard a young lady recently say of one of the participants in an entertainment that she looked like a chicken with its head sticking out of a bag. It was a better illustration than I could have given. The present age is considered, and rightly so, an age of improvement, but some of the old ways seem to be keeping even pace with the improvements. I heard recently of a lady that could knit mittens as fast as two men could pick them up and she isn't married either.

WATERSTREET.

Mr. and Mrs. Fetterhoof, of Indiana, were guests of Wm. Shaffer on Sunday.

Miss Ella Goodman, who has been spending some time in Philipsburg, has returned home.

Miss Alice Hagerty, who has been visiting friends in Clearfield, has returned home. Her cousin, Miss May Witherow, accompanied her.

The Christian Endeavor society of this place elected new officers on Friday evening, as follows: President, Harry Wertz; vice president, Robert Walters; secretary, May Goodman; treasurer, Belle Shaffer.

Z. T. Harnish has been the champion turkey hunter so far, having killed up to this time 21 turkeys, the last two weighing respectively 22 and 23½ pounds; beards 11½ and 15 inches long. We would like to hear from some nimrod who can beat this record.

Our schools will be closed next week.

Homer T. Buckley, a former resident of this place, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. G. Bennett, in Johnstown, Dec. 10, 1894, of dropsy of the heart, aged 25 years, 3 months and 18 days. His death was a sad shock to his relatives and friends here, as they did not know of his illness. His illness was of two weeks duration and no one thought of death; even the physicians had told him a few hours before death that there was nothing critical in his case. Mr. Buckley was an industrious, sober-minded Christian man. Interment took place here Thursday, Dec. 3, funeral services being held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Pierce Young, at 10 A.M., conducted by Rev. Traver. There is to mourn his sad death an aged father, five sisters and two brothers: Mrs. Pierce Young, Waterstreet; Mrs. Bennett, Johnstown; Mrs. Rumberger, New Castle; Mrs. Baker, Johnstown; Miss Etta, New York; William, of Mercer, and Albert, of New York.

LATTA GROVE.

Frank Stever and wife are on a visit to Huntingdon friends.

Rev. Kauffman closed his meeting at Bowman's chapel Friday night of last week.

P. D. Bowman succeeded in bringing down a seventeen-pound 'coon one night last week.

Wilson Dell and wife, who have been vlsiting friends in Mifflin county, returned last week.

Charles Miller and sister, from Indiana, are sojourning among friends and relatives in the valley.

W. G. Taylor, of Blackwell, Oklahoma Territory, arrived in the valley last week, and will spend a short time among friends and relatives.

An old hunter of this vicinity, while out gunning on Jack's mountain recently, came across the trail of a monster snake, which measured four inches in width.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

--Mr. Ira P. Westmore, a prominent real estate agent, of San Angelo, Texas, has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in his family for several years as occasion required, and always with perfect success. He says: "I find it a perfect cure for our baby when troubled with colic or dysentery. I now feel that my outfit is not complete without a bottle of this Remedy at home or on a trip away from home. For sale by J. G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot, Pa., and J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa.

—Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield, N. J. His little boy, five years of age, was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and I thought I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was affected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

GOOD CHEER FOR ALL!

THE year's Brightest Holiday will soon arrive and the ever welcome "Merry Christmas" will be heard on every hand; the day around which cluster fond memories of happy family meetings and renewed friendships. And the children! With what impatient delight do they look forward to this great festival,

"Jolly Old Saint Nicholas."

No wonder he never seems to grow old, though centuries have passed since children first knew and loved him. Who, in looking backward, through the years of care does not feel comforted by memories of Christmas? Like the cooling springs which feed a neighboring river, it refreshes and purifies the turbulent stream of life. Let us not underestimate the blessings which this joyous day brings to the care-burdened hearts of humanity, nor forget that

We Are Headquarters

for Christmas Goods this year. Our selections are what may be known as popular priced goods, that is, the class of merchandise which the masses want, and can afford to pay for.

J. O. HEATON,
CASSVILLE, PA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

-GREAT-

SACRIFICE SALE.

Commenced Monday, Dec. 3d.

The Store Room now occupied by us having been leased to other parties, we must CLOSE OUT the ENTIRE STOCK of GOODS,

$20,000 IN VALUE,

—Consisting of—

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Ladies', Misses and Children's Coats, Boots and Shoes,

Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, Groceries, Jewelry, Mirrors, Show Cases, Safe, Office Furniture, Scales, Fixtures, Horses, Mules, Delivery Wagon, and all the equipments of a first-class Store.

Now is the Time to Save Money!

Purchase Your Holiday Presents!

☞GRAIN and PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange cash prices. Call and see us.

S. E. HENRY,
B. F. ISENBERG.

Thos. S. Johnston, Agt.,

Cor. 7th and Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

OPERA HOUSE SHOE STORE.

Latest Styles and Best Fitting

That can be had from first class Factories.

Our motto, as heretofore, shall

Be to give our patrons the BEST GOODS

Possible for the LEAST MONEY.

We shall be pleased to haue

You examine styles and prices,

Whether you purchase or not.

Respectfully,

D. S. LYNN & CO.

Huntingdon, - - - Penna.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not Delay.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.
Growers and Propagators, Rochester, N.Y.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 19, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—The old year is growing feeble.

—Calendars for 1895 are coming to the front.

—According to the almanac winter begins on Friday.

—Spectacles! spectacles! at J. H. Cunningham's, agent.

—Typhoid fever prevails in several sections of the county.

—Eighty applications for license have been filed in Clearfield county.

—An advertisement in a newspaper is worth a dozen on the fence.

—John G. Gillam and son Chester spent Sunday with friends at Petersburg.

—Thanksgiving offerings to the Orphans' Home in Huntingdon amounted to about $175.

—The Everett furnace resumed operations last Wednesday morning after a long idleness.

—Christmas variety at J. H. Cunningham's, the jeweler, Water street, Mount Union, Pa.

—Mrs. Abram K. Miller, of Hare's valley, eas been quite ill during the past week with grippe.

—Don't forget the band to-night. Good music, plenty of fun and good singing. 5c. and 10c.

—Silverware! silverware! at J. H. Cunningham's, the jeweler, Water street, Mount Union, Pa.

—Watches! watches! watches! at J. H. Cunningham's, agent, the jeweler, Water street, Mt. Union, Pa.

—The twenty-eighth annual session of the Blair county teachers' institute is in session at Hollidaysburg this week.

—Rings, chains, breast pins, stick pins, and anything you want at J. H. Cunningham's, agent, Mount Union, Pa.

—All the suspended employees of the H. & B. T. R. R. shops at Saxton have been given employment again on full time.

—To-night, for benefit of band. Master Tom Wilson, singer and impersonator. Don't fail to see and hear this little wonder.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning at 10.40 o'clock. At this service contributions will be taken up for the church Boards.

—The band boys have secured the services of the celebrated Wilson Bros., singers and impersonators. Come out to-night and laugh. You will also help the band. 5c. and 10c.

—The finest line of ladies' and gents' watches ever brought to Mount Union can be seen at the store of J. H. Cunningham, agent, Mount Union. The prices will astonish you.

—John M. Johnston, an ex-commissioner of Huntingdon county, now proprietor of the American House, Hollidaysburg, has failed, with liabilities of $10,000 and assets of $7,500.

—Work on the new Soldiers' Orphan Manual Training school at Scotland, Franklin county, ceased last week, the appropriation of $150,000 made by the last legislature having been exhausted.

Charles M. Stever, formerly of this place, has gone to a sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, for treatment for catarrh of the head. His many friends here hope for his speedy restoration to health.

—A new law in Germany provides that a husband who may be habitually cruel or unkind to his wife, shall work all week, turn over his wages to his wife on pay day, and go to jail on Saturday and Sunday.

—FOR RENT.—The store room in Mapleton known as Rex's "old reliable" stand. Best location in the town and an excellent opening for the proper party. For further particulars call on or address, W. H. Rex, Mapleton Depot,

—Andrew Meyer, a German truck raiser of Altoona, aged 48 years, committed suicide last Thursday evening by hanging himself with a halter strap. He had been drinking excessively of late. He leaves a sick wife and nine children.

—Thomas Robison, of Rockfield, Indiana, arrived in Mapleton yesterday morning and will spend a couple months with friends here and in Juniata county. He is looking well and is doing well in his western home.

—A delegation of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., paid a fraternal visit to Aughwick Lodge, No. 472, of Newton Hamilton, last Saturday evening and were greatly pleased with the welcome and hospitality extended them.

—Miss Lina M. Wood left last Saturday for Erie, where she will spend a few months with her sister, Mrs. L. S. Wible. Miss Wood has recovered to some extent from a severe attack of rheumatism but is obliged to use crutches.

—Sterrett Cummings, an aged and highly respected citizen of Jackson township, was found in an unconscious condition on Monday in a pasture field some distance from his residence. He breathed when picked up but in a few seconds expired.

—The 18-year-old daughter of Enos Bennett, of Chaneysville, Bedford county, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun her brother was handling, last Wednesday. The contents of the gun struck the young lady full in the temple, causing instant death.

—The New York state board of health advises that kerosene lamps be turned at full power or not at all, as the fumes of a lamp when the wick is turned low generates germs of diphtheria, which is always more prevalent when the nights grow in length and more light is used.

—Executions and judgments aggregating $13,000 were issued against exsheriff Thomas K. Henderson, of Union Furnace, Tuesday of last week. Mr. Henderson's assets in real estate consists of a large grist mill and considerable other property in the neighborhood of Union Furnace.

—The United States Senate and House of Representatives which assembled on the 2d inst., comprises the closing session of the 53d congress, and will remain in session until the 4th of March next, when the 54th congress commences, but the members will not convene (unless called by the president in extra session) until the first Monday in December, 1895.

—For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is aione worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by J. G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot Pa., and J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa.

—For boys and girls we know of no better story paper than *Golden Days*. It is printed weekly and contains sixteen pages of the very best reading matter for young people. As a Christmas present for a boy or girl nothing would be more appropriate or better appreciated than a year's subscription to *Golden Days*, the price of which is $3. Address your order to James Elverson, publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.

—Jesse B. Fogle, a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad, whose home is at Altoona, was knocked off the engine of second Atlantic express at New Florence on Thursday morning last. He was the fireman on that engine and leaned out between the cab and tender to take a look at the drivers, when his head was struck by a freight car standing on a siding, knocking him off the engine. His remains were horribly mangled.

—The Mapleton bridge is now in a passable condition, the approaches thereto having been completed on Monday. Two thousand and ninety-nine loads of stone and dirt were used in making the fill—1486 loads being put in the north side and 613 in the south side. At court on Monday J. Murray Africa, surveyor of Huntingdon, L. M. Haggerty, of Morris, and Robert Cummings, of Jackson township, were appointed viewers to inspect the work. They will attend to their duties in a few days.

—A large number of persons from this place, including about thirty members of Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A., went to Mill Creek last Sunday afternoon to listen to a patriotic sermon preached by Rev. Teasdale, of the Baptist church. The discourse was a very able one, replete with thought to thoughtful citizens. A feature of the service was the singing of an appropriate national air by five young ladies dressed in white with sashes of red, white and blue and waving aloft the national colors.

—Articles of incorporation have been recorded at Hollidaysburg under the laws of West Virginia for the Tussey Mountain Mining and Smelting company. The object of the corporation is to mine gold, silver, copper and lead in Blair, Huntingdon and Bedford counties, with the main office at Martinsburg. The limit of the stock is $1,000,000.

—Auditor General Gregg has submitted to Governor Pattison a report on the finances of this commonwealth, which shows that the total receipts during the year ending Nov. 31, 1884, were $12,873,786.82, and the total payments for the same period $13,662,769.18, leaving an apparent surplus in the state treasury of $5,014,942,18. This balance includes $1,273,578.09 personal property tax due the several counties. The net amount of this tax paid into the treasury during the year by the several counties was $2,431,120.37.

—A. E. Gillam and wife, Samuel Hatfield, John G. Gillam, Rev. F. W. Curry, Dr. W. J. Campbell, L. M. Speer and I. N. Swope constituted the Mapleton delegation who went to Huntingdon Monday night to hear ex-senator John J. Ingalls deliver his lecture, "Dives and Lazarus." A very small audience greeted the speaker but the discourse was one that should have been heard by thousands. There is no more patriotic citizen than Mr. Ingalls and we are satisfied if his views were enacted into laws there would be less poverty and discontent in the land.

Millions of Logs Recovered.

The stray log committee appointed by the Lumbermen's Exchange to recover timber swept away by the flood of last May, reports 40,000,0000 feet of logs returned, and at least 80,000,000 feet more delivered to miles along the river from Shamokin to the Chesapeake bay by the first of the year. The 40,000,000 feet which escaped into the bay are expected to be safely harbored before the first of the year. The number of logs that escaped from the boom during the May flood is estimated at 170,000,000. This large amount of property was stranded upon farms for a distance of 250 miles, or escaped into the bay. The stray log committee was obliged to go to the owners of farms and islands along the river, adjust the amount of salvage and make equitable settlement, in order that the contractors and purchasers might gather the timber.

Shot His Sister.

Last Thursday morning Jesse Hydecker, aged about 8 years, son of the late Amos Hydecker, got hold of a revolver and was toying with it, snapping it about the room. His sister, Miss Dessie, aged about 17 years was busy and when she noticed him told him to put it down. He pointed the weapon toward her and snapped it. That chamber happened to be loaded and the ball entered her cheek, passed out in front of the ear and took a piece off the ear. The wound is not of a dangerous character but will permanently disfigure the young lady. The occurrence is a sad one and the sympathy of the community is with the family. Nevertheless, it serves as another warning to people to keep firearms out of the reach of children.

Local Institute Report.

A local institute was held in the Sherman school house, Union township, last Saturday. The meeting was called to order by T. W. Smith and the following officers were chosen: T. W. Smith, chairman; Scott Wible and S. L. Glasgow, secretaries. The devotional exercises were conducted by J. G. Dell.

The first topic, "Reading," was opened by T. W. Smith and discussed by Milton Wright, S. L. Glasgow and J. G. Dell, after which a declamation was recited by Miss Elsie Pheasant.

The topic, "Discipline," was next taken up and discussed by S. L. Glasgow, W. F. Stitt and T. W. Smith. The institute was then favored with a song, entitled "Pretty Little Daisy," after which the topic was continued by J. G. Dell. A declamation was then recited by Odessa Pheasant, "The Lord is My Shepherd."

The next topic, "Language," was opened by W. F. Stitt. As the time was growing short this sucject was dropped, and the next, "Mental Arithmetic," was taken up and discussed by R. A. Ramsey, who made some practical remarks on the subject.

Institute adjourned at 4 P. M., to meet five weeks from to-day at Lone Star school house. SEC'Y.

Union Township School Reports.

RAILROAD SCHOOL.

Whole attendance, males 33, females 19; average, males 25, females, 16. The following pupils attended every day during the month: Alice Werts, Nannie Kauffman, Edith Cowher, Agnes Grove, Sadie Cowher, Rillie Skipper, Olive Coder, Clarence Coder, Vance White, Elba Coder, Will Barkley, Kirby Barkley, Charley Cowher, Fred. Barkley, Charley Werts, Harry Clemens, Jno. Patterson, Charley Skipper. Visitors, 13. R. A. RAMSEY, Teacher.

PINE GROVE SCHOOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole attendance	15	22	37
Average "	14	20	34
Per cent. of "	95	93	94

Pupils who missed no time during the month: Tincie Smith, Daisy Smith, Annie Nensteil, Sarah Whitman, Blanche Smith, Blanche King, May King, Grace King, Maud Swope, Grace Smith, Hulda Smith, Martha Nensteil, Ira Swope, Oscar Wright, Denny Swope, Leslie Smith, Newton Smith, Hughie Chilcott, Ernest Swope, Percy Wright, Newton Brenneman. Carrie Swope, Mabel Swope, Nellie Wright and Wilbur Swope missed but one day. Visitors, 9.

W. F. STITT, Teacher.

SHERIDAN SCHOOL.

	Males.	Females	Total
Whole attendance	19	14	33
Average "	15	12	27
Per cent. of "	90	93	91

Pupils who missed no time during the month: Elsie Roland, Bessie Pheasant, Florecce Pheasant, Zonie Smith, Emma Smith, May Bowman, Frank Bowman, Jesse Bowman, Warren Gosnell, Esten Roland, Chalmers Wright, Elby Prough.

S. L. GLASGOW, Teacher.

CALNIN SCHOOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Whole attendance	13	20	33
Average "	12	18	30
Per cent. of "	91	90	90

The following pupils missed no time during the month: David Norris, Coy Coder, Arthur Chilcote, Charley Steele, Harper Wright, Jesse Steele, Gertrude Roland, Olga Wright, Chloe Wright, Minnie Stroup, Lucy Hazzard.

MILTON WRIGHT, Teacher.

Christmas Number of the New York Ledger.

The Christmas number of the New York *Ledger* will be published December 22nd. It will be a beautiful and elaborate product of the printing press, a marvel of cheap printing. It will be sold for the regular price of five cents. It will have an illuminated Christmas cover with an exquisite winter scene, a beautiful girl returning over the snow from the woods with greens for Christmas decorations. The girl is a winner. In this number a new serial story, entitled "At a Great Cost," by the new and popular English author, Effie Adelaide Rowlands, is commenced. Mrs. Barr's delightful story, the "The Flower of Gala Water," is continued. It contains a portrait of General Booth as he appears on the platform, with an article on General Booth and the Salvation Army; several delightful Christmas poems, Christmas editorials, illustrated Christmas sketches and a Christmas story for the children, with all the usual interesting features of the *Ledger*, specially adapted for the Christmas season.

In addition to the attractions mentioned, the Christmas number of the *Ledger* will contain the continuation of George E. Gardner's wonderful story entitled "A Treasure Found—A Bride Won," with illustrations. Prof. Charles F. Holder contributes an interesting article on "Insect Mimics." Nataly von Eschstruth contributes a novelette entitled "His First Order," which is also illustrated. Altogether, the Christmas number of the New York *Ledger* affords the biggest five cents' worth of good reading in the market.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cts. at B. O'Connor & Sons, Mapleton & Mill Creek

Th Discovry Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corn and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

MARRIED.

McDONALD—CHILCOTE.—In Mt. Union, Pa., Thursday evening, Dec. 6, 1894, by Rev. D. H. Campbell, Mr. Russell L. McDonald and Miss Annie M. Chilcote, both of Mapleton.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and cleah and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

UNDER THE HOLLY-BOUGH.

Ye who have scorned each other,
Or injured friend or brother,
In this fast-fading year;
Ye who, by word or deed,
Have made a kind heart bleed,
Come gather here.
Let sinned against and sinning,
Forget their strife's beginning,
And join in friendship now;
Be links no longer broken,
Be sweet forgiveness spoken
Under the holly-bough.

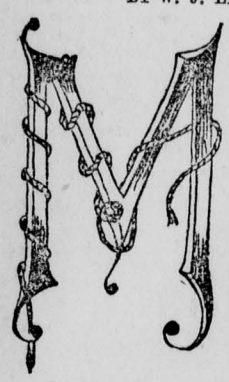
Ye who have loved each other.
Sister and friend and brother,
In the fast-fading year;
Mother and sire and child,
Young maiden mild,
Come gather here;
And let our hearts grow fonder
As memory shall ponder
Each past unbroken vow;
Old loves and younger wooing
Are sweet in the renewing
Under the holly-bough.

Ye who have nourished sadness,
Estranged from hope and gladness
In this fast-fading year;
Ye with o'er burdened mind,
Made aliens from your kind—
Come gather here.
Let not the useless sorrow
Pursue you night and morrow;
If e'er you hoped, hope now—
Take heart, uncloud your faces,
And join in our embraces
Under the holly-bough.

—Charles Mackay.

Mr. Billups's Christmas Gift.

BY W. J. LAMPTON.



MR. BILLUPS was a bachelor.

Not a real hard, cynical old bachelor, who hated children and women and love and romance, but a dreadfully diffident bachelor; one who dreamed dreams and hoped for all things, yet dared not grasp anything.

He was not old at all, as years go, being no more than forty, but he mingled little with the world, and being well-to-do, it was not demanded of him that he go out into the battle and strive as the less fortunate found it necessary.

He owned the flat in which he lived, and the income from it gave him ample means to gratify all his material wishes, and ample time to write many pages of manuscript, which he was too modest to offer a publisher, yet which furnished foundations for innumerable air castles, and, gentle reader, in every air castle that reared itself about his fancy there was always a woman, for an air castle was not to Mr. Billups a bachelor's hall.

His apartments were in the top of the Billups flat, for the owner was thrifty and the lower floors brought much more than those nearer the sky, and Mr. Billups was not so well-to-do as to be neglectful of such a small matter as say $50 a month.

On the floor, one remove from the top, were several small flats for persons of small means, and in one of two cosy little rooms lived a wholesome widow of thirty or therebouts, which is near enough in the matter of a woman's age, and her name was Smith—Mary Smith.

Mary is a tender name, a soft name, a motherly name for a woman, and Smith is one admirably adapted for exchange.

Mrs. Smith had one child, named also Mary, and it was this child who first made Mr. Billups a friend of the family.

She was seven years old, and such a winsome little thing that Mr. Billups never met her on his way toward the roof that he did not take upward with him queer feelings and a strange longing he could not explain, and which no confirmed bachelor ever experiences.

As for the mother, she was such a woman as makes even a flat a place like home, and Mr. Billups after the first month voluntarily reduced her rent, and she accepted the reduction without a protest, for she found it extremely hard at times to make her meager income stand the strain put upon it.

It was this alone that brought the hard lines to Mrs. Mary's laughing face, and sometimes chased a smile away. As she herself once said it hurt her feelings to ask so small an income to do so much.

Out of the sunshine, too, came the shadow, and Mrs. Smith, as she saw her little girl growing up, often wondered how should she should provide for her until she might be fitted to help the family earnings.

They had been living in the Billups flat almost a year, and it was such a pleasant year as Mr. Billups had not known since, as a boy, he had come from his parents' home and had taken his burden of life upon his own shoulders.

So pleasant, indeed, that instead of spending two months with his father and mother at their home on the farm, he had pleaded business, and cut the time in half only to come back to the flat—and to go in and out, meeting the child as often as possible, and the mother as often as he dared.

Which was not often, for Mr. Billups was growing more diffident every day, and the rustle of skirts in the hall made his hands shake and gave him flushes of uncomfortable warmth around the neck.

It was now coming Christmas time, and Mr. Billups and the little Mary were on the friendliest terms imaginable, for Mr. Billups had mildly hinted to the child that Santa Claus, who is another friendly old bachelor, and he were almost brothers, and Santa always came to the good children, who were favorites of Mr. Billups.

Two days before Christmas Mr. Billups had sent Mrs. Smith a fine turkey, with all manner of trimmings and his compliments, and Mrs. Smith had accepted it and had invited Mr. Billups to dine with her.

But Mr. Billups had awkwardly declined on the ground of a previous engagement and had incontinently fled to his own apartments, where he anathematized himself in a terrible fashion for being not only an egregious old idot, but an inexcusable liar as well.

However, that did not prevent his going about among all the stores, gathering whole arm loads of pleasant things for children, and now and then taking along an article that a grown woman might find useful as well as ornamental.

Sometimes the clerks, who knew him, would look at him furtively and smile discreetly, and Mr. Billups would blush, but would say nothing. And at last the end came, and Mr. Billups's little parlor looked like a Santa Claus repository.

It was Christmas Eve, after the child had hung up her stocking and gone to bed, to dream of the tinkling of bells and the hoof beats of the reindeers on the snowy roofs, that Mr. Billups came in with a package half as long as he was.

He saw a light through the half-open door of Mrs. Smith's parlor, and slipped along toward it.

He knocked timidly at the door and to Mrs. Smith's cheerful call to come in, he called her name.

She came out and he asked for the child. Mrs. Smith told him she was asleep, and he set the big package down.

"It's a doll for her," he said, "and if you think it would be proper for me to call, I'll bring in some other little things I have picked up for her, and"—with a nervous blush—"something for her mother."

It was quite proper to call, Mr. Smith said, and he went up to his own floor and came back with an armful, and still more armfuls, until Mrs. Smith scarcely had room for the few little things he had picked up.

"Now," she said, when he had put down the last one and stretched himself as if his back were tired, "sit down and visit."

And Mr. Billups sat down.

She hustled around a minute or two, putting the packages in order, laughing the while, and Mr. Billups never lost sight of her an instant.

"It isn't half so large a parlor as mine," he thought; "it isn't one-tenth as nicely furnished, it isn't at all well located, and yet, it is a million times cheerier and brighter and more like a place for a man to live in."

When Mrs. Smith sat down at last, he looked at her inquiringly.

"Well," she inquired laughingly, "what is it?"

"How would you like to trade your flat for mine," he asked, "furniture and all?"

She was dazed by this and did not understand.

"Yours seems so much brighter than mine," he said to relieve her embarrassment, "and I get blue up there."

This time she laughed easily, and he began to feel awkward.

"I presume," she said, "that you have began to receive the compliments of Santa Claus, and are laden with pretty things from your friends?"

"No," he responded quite sadly. "I get no Christmas presents. My mother remembers me, and beyond that there is forgetfulness."

"Oh," she laughed, "you mustn't be so sad about it. I'll give you something to put in your stocking."

She rose to get a package from the mantel.

"Mrs. Smith," he said quietly, "there is one Christmas present you might give me to make me happy."

"And what is that?" she laughed good-naturedly.

"Little Mary," he said, and waited, abashed at himself.

"I don't understand," she faltered, for there was a seriousness in his tone, which she knew was not a jest.

Give her to me. I will take her and educate her, give her every advantage money can procure, and when I die, she shall have all I possess."

For an instant Mrs. Smith felt as if every drop of blood in her veins had rushed to her head, and she reeled and almost fell into her chair.

Mr. Billups saw the effect of his words and was disposed to run away, but he had a mission to perform and he stood his ground.

"Well," he said, when he had waited a miunte or more for an answer which did not come, "'does silence give consent?'"

Mrs. Smith recovered slowly.

"Mr. Billups," she replied, "you have asked more than I can give. I appreciate your kindness and I know how much more you can give her that money will bring than I can ever hope to do, but for that she must lose a mother's love and care, and that is more than all the money. It is impossible, and you must not ask it."

Mrs. Smith began to sob and Mr. Billups felt extremely awkard.

"But think, my dear madam," he urged; "think if it isn't possible to make some arrangement by which I can do these things for her?"

"Don't ask me," she exclaimed almost hysterically. "Don't ask me. There isn't any and there can't be, and I wouldn't let there be if there be if there was."

She was carrying on like a woman now, but Mr. Billups didn't know anything about a woman's ways.

"But I think there is, or might be," he insisted.

Mrs. Smith's temper changed and she rose to her feet, and looked down on Mr. Billups.

Mr. Billups all at once remembered how his mother used to look when she had brought him up for some youthful misdemeanor, and he shrank down into his chair.

"Don't," he pleaded, holding up his hands to her, "don't."

It was like a boy, and Mrs. Smith's mother nature got the better of her.

She sat down.

"Give her to me as a Christmas gift," he went on.

She was about to speak, but he held up his hand warningly and continued:

"I told my mother about the little girl and about the hopes I had, and she said to me: 'William, ask Mrs. Smith for her child for the child's sake, and if she refuses, say to her that Mrs. Billups will give her her child for his sake, and possibly that may be a lesson in sacrifice to her.'"

Mr. Billups's voice was almost a whisper, and Mrs. Smith lifted her face from her hands and looked at him.

There were tears in her eyes, but a smile was breaking through them.

Mr. Billups stood up and held out his hands to her.

"I shall be out-mothered by no mother," she said softly, and Mr. Billups took his Christmas dinner with the little Mary and her mother, and Mr. Billups doesn't have to go down one flight to see Mrs. Smith, for there isn't any Mrs. Smith any more.—Detroit Free Press.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

Now is the winter glory,
The beauty of the year,
The night of sweetest story,
Of love and song and cheer;
The bells ring out the sweetest,
And children dress the neatest,
With merriment completest,
Like fairy forms appear.

To-night a tree is blooming,
And we have come to see,
The very air perfuming,
And never honey-bee
Could revel in such flowers,
In such exquisite bowers
As in this tree of ours,
This shining Christmas tree.

The gardens have no roses,
The apple boughs are bare,
The woodland flower reposes
Hid from the wintry air;
And vanished is the clover,
No violets we discover,
For summer now is over
And all its beauties rare.

Good-bye then to the pansies,
And lilies fair and bright,
To suit the children's fancies
See every hue of light;
Look how the boughs are bending,
The children all befriending
With keen delight attending,
And all are glad to-night.

Hail zero, snow and bluster,
With such delightful wraps!
The children all will muster
With jackets, muffs, and caps;
There, now the tree grows thinner;
How happy every winner
With thoughts of Christmas dinner,
And toys to fill their laps.

But there are lands enchanted
With trees of gorgeous bloom,
Where never yet was planted
Our tree with sweet perfume.
The tree to us the dearest,
That grows in light the clearest
To our found hearts the nearest,
And there we give it room.

First Christmas in America.

The chronicles of the Pilgrims, describing their arrival in Cape Cod Bay in December, 1620, refer thus briefly to the first Christmas spent by them in America:

"Monday, the 25th, being Christmas Day, we began to drink water aboard. But at night the master caused us to have some beer, and so on board we had divers times now and then some beer, but on shore none at all."

What was done in Plymouth village the next Christmas is more fully described in the quaint language of Governor Bradford:

"On ye day called Christmas-day, ye Govr. called them out to worke (as was used), but ye most of this new company excused themselves and said it went against their conscience to work on ye day. So ye Govr. told them that if they made it a matter of conscience, he would spare them until they were better informed. So he led away ye rest and left them, but when they came home at noon from their worke, he found them in ye street at play, openly, some pitching ye barr, and some at stoole-ball, and such like sports. So he went to them and took away their implements, and told them that was against his conscience, that they should play and others work. If they made ye keeping of it matter of devotion, let them keep their houses, but there should be no gaming or revelling in ye streets."

Elaborate Christmas Celebrations.

One of the most elaborate celebrations of Christmas that ever took place occurred in 1252, during the reign of Henry III. The marriage of the King's daughter, the Princess Margaret, with Alexander, King of the Scots, took place on that Christmas Day. The Archbishop of York gave 600 fat oxen and £2700 toward the expense.

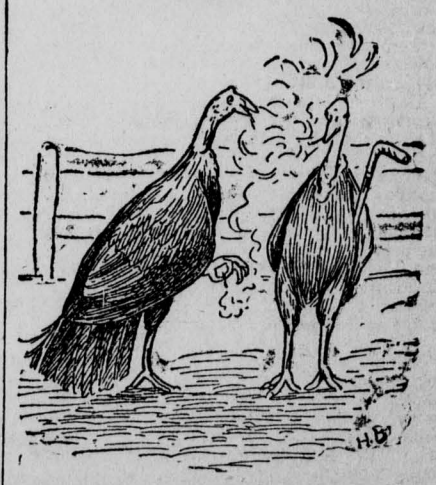
In the year 1248, this same Henry III. filled Westminster Hall with the poor people and feasted them royally at his expense throughout the whole of Christmas week. On another Christmas Day he caused a great number of cattle to be slaughtered, and throwing open his palace gates, permitted the populace to enter, and allowed each man to carry off as much meat as he could impale and bear away upon his dagger.

No Use for It.

Goslin—"I—aw—would like to give myself to you—aw—for a Christmas present, Miss Blanche."

Blanche—"Thanks, awfully, but papa has given me a house and lot. So you see I have no use for a flat."—Judge.

A Christmas Event.



First Turkey—"What are you going to do on Christmas Day?"

Second Turkey—"Oh, I'll go into society for a change."

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Burning of the Dead."

TEXT: "They have hands, but they handle not; feet have they, but they walk not; neither speak they through their throat. They that make them are like unto them."—Psalm cxv., 7, 8.

The life of the missionary is a luxurious and indolent life. Hindooism is a religion that ought not to be interfered with. Christianity is guilty of an impertinence when it invades heathendom. You must put in the same line of reverence Brahma, Buddha, Mohammed and Christ. To refute these slanders and blasphemies now so prevalent and to spread out before the Christian world the contrast between idolatrous and Christian countries I preach this third sermon in my round the world series.

In this discourse I take you to the very headquarters of heathendom, to the very capital of Hindooism, for what Mecca is to the Mohammedan, and what Jersalem is to the Christian, Benares, India, is to the Hindoo. We arrived there in the evening, and the next morning we started out early, among other things to see the burning of the dead. We saw it, cremation, not as many good people in America and England are now advocating it—namely the burning of the dead in clean and orderly and refined crematory, the hot furnace soon reducing the human form to a powder to be carefully preserved in an urn—but cremation as the Hindoos practice it.

We got into a boat and were rowed down the river Ganges until we came opposite to where five dead bodies lay, four of them women wrapped in red garments and a man wrapped in white. Our boat fastened, we waited and watched. High piles of wood were on the bank, and this wood is carefully weighed on large scales, according as the friends of the deceased can afford to pay for it. In many cases only a few sticks can be afforded, and the dead body is burned only a little and then thrown into the Ganges. But where the relatives of the deceased are well to do an abundance of wood in pieces four or five feet long is purchased. Two or three layers of sticks are then put on the ground to receive the dead form. Small pieces of sandalwood are inserted to produce fragrance. The deceased is lifted from the resting place and put upon this wood. Then the cover is removed from the face of the corpse, and it is bathed with water of the Ganges. Then several more layers of wood are put upon the body, and other sticks are placed on both sides of it, but the head and feet are left exposed. Then a quantity of grease sufficient to make everything inflammable is put on the wood and into the mouth of the dead. Then one of the richest men in Benares, his fortune made in this way, furnishes the fire, and after the priest has mumbled a few words, the eldest son walks three times around the sacred pile and then applies the torch, and the fire blazes up, and in a short time the body has become the ashes which the relatives throw into the Ganges.

Benares is imposing in the distance as you look at it from the other side of the Ganges. The forty-seven ghats or flights of stone steps, reaching from the water's edge to the buildings high up on the banks, mark a place for the ascent and descent of the sublimities. The eye is lost in the bewilderment of tombs, shrines, minarets, palaces and temples. It is the glorification of steps, the triumph of stairways. But looked at close by the temples, though large and expensive, are anything but attractive. The seeming gold in many cases turns out to be brass. The precious stones in the wall turn out to be paint. The marble is stucco. The slippery and disgusting steps lead you to images of horrible visage, and the flowers put upon the altar have their fragrance submerged by that which is the opposite of aromatics.

After you have seen the ghats the two great things in Benares that you must see are the Golden and Monkey temples. About the vast Golden temple there is not as much gold as would make an English sovereign. The air itself is asphyxiated. Here we see men making gods out of mud and then putting their hands together in worship of that which themselves have made. Sacred cows walk up and down the temple. Here stood a fakir with a right arm uplifted and for so long a time that he could not take it down, and the nails of the hand had grown until they looked like serpents winding in and around the palm.

The god of the Golden temple is Siva, or the poison god. Devils wait upon him. He is the god of war, of famine, of pestilence. He is the destroyer. He has around his neck a string of skulls. Before him bow men whose hair never knew a comb. They eat carrion and that which is worse. Bells and drums here set up a racket. Pilgrims come from hundreds of miles away, spending their last piece of money and exhausting their last item of strength in order to reach this Golden temple, glad to die in or near it and have the ashes of their bodies thrown into the Ganges.

We took a carriage and went still farther on to see the Monkey temple, so called because in and around the building monkeys abound and are kept as sacred. All evolutionists should visit this temple devoted to the family from which their ancestors came. These monkeys chatter and wink and climb and look wise and look silly and have full possession of the place. We were asked at the entrance of this temple to take off our shoes because of the sacredness of the place, but a small contribution placed in the hand of the attendant resulted in a permission to enter with our shoes on. As the Golden temple is dedicated to Siva, the poison god, this Monkey temple is dedicated to Siva's wife, a deitess that must be propitiated, or she will disease and blast and destroy. For centuries this spitfire has been worshiped. She is the goddess of scold and slap and termagancy. She is supposed to be a supernatural Xantippe; hence to her are brought flowers and rice, and here and there the flowers are spattered with the blood of goats slain in sacrifice.

As we walk to-day through this Monkey temple we must not hit or tease or hurt one of them. Two Englishmen years ago lost their lives by the maltreatment of a monkey. Passing along one of these Indian streets, a monkey did not soon enough get out of the way, and one of these Englishmen struck it with his cane. Immediately the people and the priests gathered around these strangers, and the public wrath increased until the two Englishmen were pounded to death for having struck a monkey. No land in all the world so reveres the monkey as India, as no other land has a temple called after it.

One of the rajahs of India spent 100,000 rupees in the marriage of two monkeys. A nuptial procession was formed in which moved camels, elephants, tigers, cattle and palanquins of richly dressed people. Bands of music sounded the wedding march. Dancing parties kept the night sleepless. It was twelve days before the monkey and monkeyess were free from their round of gay attentions. In no place but India could such a carnival have occurred. But, after all, while we cannot approve of the Monkey temple, the monkey is sacred to hilarity. I defy any one to watch a monkey one minute without laughter. Why was this creature made? For the world's amusement. The mission of some animals is left doubtful, and we cannot see the use of this or that quadruped or this or that insect, but the mission of the ape is certain—all around the world it entertains. Whether seated at the top of this temple in India or cutting up its antics on the top of a hand organ, it stirs the sense of the ludicrous, tickles the diaphragm into cachinnation, topples gravity into play and accomplishes that for which it was created. The eagle, and the lion, and the gazelle, and the robin no more certainly have their mission than has the monkey. But it implies a low form of Hindooism when this embodied mimicry of the human race is lifted into worship.

In one of the cities for the first time in my life I had an opportunity of talking with a fakir or Hindoo who has renounced the world and lives on alms. He sat under a rough covering on a platform of brick. He was covered with the ashes of the dead and was at the time rubbing more of those ashes upon his arms and legs. He understood and spoke English. I said to him, "How long have you been seated here?" He replied, "Fifteen years." "Have those idols which I see power to help or destroy?" He said, "No; they only represent God. There is but one God."

Question—When people die, where do they go to?

Answer—That depends upon what they have been doing. If they have been doing good, to heaven; if they have been doing evil, to hell.

Q.—But do you not believe in the transmigration of souls, and that after death we go into birds or animals of some sort?

A.—Yes; the last creature a man is thinking of while dying is the one into which he will go. If he is thinking of a bird, he will go into a bird, and if he is thinking of a cow he will go into a cow.

Q.—I thought you said that at death the soul goes to heaven or hell?

A.—He goes there by a gradual process. It may take him years and years.

Q.—Can anyone become a Hindoo? Could I become a Hindoo?

A.—Yes, you could.

Q.—How could I become a Hindoo?

A.—By doing as the Hindoos do.

But as I looked upon the poor, filthy wretch, bedaubing himself with the ashes of the dead, I thought the last thing on earth I would want to become would be a Hindoo. I expressed to a missionary who overheard the conversation between the fakir and myself my amazement at some of the doctrines the fakir announced. The missionary said, "The fakirs are very accommodating, and supposing you to be a friend of Christianity he announced the theory of one God, and that of rewards and punishments."

There are, however, alleviations for Benares. I attended worship in one of the Christian missions. The sermon, though delivered in Hindoostanee, of which I could not understand a word, thrilled me with its earnestness and tenderness of tone, especially when the missionary told me at the close of the service that he recently baptized a man who was converted through reading one of my sermons among the hills of India. The songs of the two Christian assemblages I visited in this city, although the tunes were new, and the sentiments not translated, were uplifting and inspiring to the last degree. There was also a school of 600 native girls, an institution established by a rajah of generosity and wealth, a graduate of Madras University. But, more than all, the missionaries are busy, some of them preaching on the ghats, some of them in churches, in chapels and bazaars. The London Missionary Society has here its college for young men and its schools for children and its houses of worship for all. The Church Missionary Society has its eight schools, all filled with learners. The evangelizing work of the Weslevans and the Baptists is felt in all parts of Benares. In its mightiest stronghold Hindooism is being assaulted.

And now as to the industrious malignment of missionaries It has been said by some travelers after their return to America or England that the missionaries are living a life full of indolence and luxury. That is a falsehood that I would say is as high as heaven if it did not go down in the opposite direction. When strangers comes into these tropical climates the missionaries do their best to entertain them, making sacrifices for that purpose. In the city of Benares a missionary told me that, a gentleman coming from England into one of the mission stations of Indians, the missionaries banded together to entertain him. Among other things they had a ham boiled, prepared and beautifully decorated, and the same ham was passed from house to house as this stranger appeared, and in other respects a conspiracy of kindness was affected. The visitor went home to England and wrote and spoke of the luxury in which the missionaries of India were living.

Americans and Englishmen come to these tropical regions and find a missionary living under palms and with different styles of fruits on his table and forget that palms are here as cheap as hickory or pine in America and rich fruits as cheap as plain apples. They find here missionaries sleeping under punkas, these fans swung day and night by coolies, and forget that four cents a day is good wages here, and the man finds himself. Four cents a day for a coachman, a missionary can afford to ride. There have been missionaries who have come to these hot climates resolving to live as the natives live, and one or two years have finished their work, their chief use on missionary ground being that of furnishing for a large funeral the chief object of interest. So far from living in idleness, no men on earth work so hard as the missionaries now in the foreign field. Against fearful odds and with 3,000,000 of Christians opposed to 250,000,000 of Hindoos, Mohammedans and other false religions, these missionaries are trying to take India for God. Let the good people of America and England and Scotland and all Christendom add 99¾ per cent. to their appreciation of the fidelity and consecration of foreign missionaries. Far away from home, in an exhausting climate, and compelled to send their children to England, Scotland or America so as to escape the corrupt conversation and behavior of the natives, these men and women of God toil on until they drop into their graves. But they will get their chief appreciation when their work is over and the day is won, as it will be won. No place in heaven will be too good for them. Some of the ministers at home who live on salaries of $4000 or $5000 a year, preaching the gospel of Him who had not where to lay His head, will enter heaven and be welcomed, and while looking for a place to sit down they will be told "Yonder in that lower line of thrones you will take your places, not on the thrones nearest the King. They are reserved for the missionaries!"

Meanwhile let all Christendom be thrilled with gladness. About 25,000 converts in India every year under the Methodist missions, and about 25,000 converts under the Baptist missions, and about 75,000 converts under all missions every year. But, more than that, Christianity is undermining heathenism, and not a city or town or neighborhood of India but directly or indirectly feels the influence, and the day speeds on when Hindooism will go down with a crash. There are whole villages which have given up their gods, and where not an idol is left. The serfdom of womanhood in many places is being unloosened, and the iron grip of caste is being relaxed. Human sacrifices have ceased, and the last spark of the funeral pyre on which the widow must leap has been extinguished, and the juggernaut, stopped, now stands as a curiosity for travelers to look at. All India will be taken for Christ. If any one has any disheartenments, let him keep them as his own private property. He is welcome to all of them. But if any man has any encouragements to utter let him utter them. What we want in the church and the world is less croaking owls of the night and more morning larks, with spread wing ready to meet the advancing day. Fold up "Naomi" and "Windham" and give us "Ariel" or "Mount Pisgah" or "Coronation." I had the joy of preaching in many of the cities of India and seeing the dusky faces of the natives illumined with heavenly anticipations. In Calcutta, while the congregation were yet seated, I took my departure for a railroad train. I preached by the watch up to the last minute. A swift carriage brought me to the station not more than half a minute before starting. I came nearer to missing the train than I hope any one of us will come to missing heaven.

PREMIER THOMPSON DEAD.

Canada's Prime Minister Expires Suddenly at Windsor.

Sir John S. D. Thompson, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, died suddenly at Windsor, England, shortly after adjournment of the council which he went to Windsor to attend. He was accompanied by the Marquis of Ripon, Henry Hartley Fowler, Secretary of State for India, and Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General. After Sir John had been sworn in as a member of the Queen's Privy Council, he sat at luncheon with the Marquis of Ripon and others, when he was suddenly taken ill. Doctor Ellison, Surgeon in Ordinary to the household at Windsor, was summoned, but Sir John was dead before the doctor arrived. He succeeded Sir John Abbott as Premier of the Dominion of Canada two years ago.

Sir John Thompson was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 10, 1844, his father being a native of Ireland. He had the best education that city afforded, at the public schools and the Free Church Academy. For some years after leaving school the future statesman reported the proceedings of the Nova Scotia Legislature, and during the intervals between the sessions studied law with Henry Pryor, afterwards Stipendiary Magistrate. He was called to the bar in July, 1865, and after a successful practice was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1879. During this period he was counsel for the United States Government, acting with the American lawyers, before the Fishery Commission sitting at Halifax under the provisions of the Washington treaty. He married in 1870 Miss Annie E. Affleck, and became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church. In October, 1878, he was appointed a member of the Executive Council and Attorney General of his province, having run and being successful as a member for the County of Antigonish in 1877. He was Premier and Attorney General from May 25, 1882, to July 25, 1882, when, on the death of Judge Rigley he resigned, and was made a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. He resigned this office September 25, 1885, and joined the Dominion Government as Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, being elected again for his old county, Antigonish. He was re-elected against most determined opposition. In 1888 he was created by Her Majesty a Knight Companion of St. Michael and St. George for his services in connection with the negotiations of a new fishery treaty, of which the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain was Chief Imperial Commissioner. In his ministerial posts he displayed great intellectual force and subtlety, with a keen grasp of the whole political situation. However, with many admirable qualities for leadership, his long judicial training gave to his manner an austerity which was the worst feature in the great Liberal's leadership of the Opposition. He had strong powers of debate, and a most untarnished private character. He was a most unpretentious and even, it is said by those who knew him intimately, a diffident man, and an easy victim to the wiles and subterfuges of the practical politician.

BURDEAU DEAD.

The President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

M. Auguste Burdeau, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, died a few mornings ago at Paris. He had been suffering from congestion of the lungs. In consequence of the death of M. Burdeau, invitations to all official banquets have been cancelled. President Casimir-Perier and all of the Ministers and foreign diplomats called at the Palais Bourbon and inscribed their names in the visitors' book as a mark of respect to the memory of M. Burdeau.

AUGUSTE BURDEAU.

M. Burdeau was born at Lyons, France, on September 10, 1851, and served during the Franco-Prussian war in the army until he was wounded and taken as a prisoner to Germany. In November, 1881, he became Chief of the Cabinet of M. Paul Bert, Minister of Public Instruction. In 1885 M. Burdeau was elected to represent one of the Rhone districts in the Chamber of Deputies. In 1890 he was one of the four French delegates at the International Labor Conference opened in Berlin by Emperor William. The ex-Minister was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for the gallantry which he displayed as a soldier, and he is the author of a number of historical and educational works. He was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies in July of the present year.

AN investigation is in progress at Ellis Island, New York City, which involves the question of importing diamond workers from Europe in order to develop the industry here, which, it is claimed, would become an important one under the existing tariff conditions in regard to cut and uncut stones.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 23.

Lesson Text: "The Prince of Peace," Isaiah ix., 2-7—Golden Text: Isaiah ix., 7—Commentary.

2. "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light. They that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined." The Spirit, through Matthew, says that there was a fulfilment of this when Jesus left Nazarath and went to dwell in Capernaum (Math. iv., 13-16). Wherever Jesus is not known it is certainly darkness and ofttimes "deep darkness," as the expression, "shadow of death," is translated in the margin of the R. V. both here and in Ps. xxiii., 4, and elsewhere. This darkness can only be driven away from an individual, or a nation or a land as Jesus, the Light of the world, is revealed. Those who have heard of and have received Jesus can say, "God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ" (II Cor. iv., 6). That makes us think of the darkness that was over the deep in the beginning of the Bible story, when the Spirit moved upon the face of the waters, and God said, "Let there be light," and there was light. God is light. Jesus said, "I am the Light of the world." It is written that the entrance of His word giveth light, and we know that His words are spirit and life (I John i., 5; John viii., 12; Ps. cxix., 130; John vi., 63). Jesus said to His disciples, "Ye are the light of the world" (Math. v., 14). We know that we have no light in ourselves any more than the moon, which appears to be a ruin of nature, as man is. But if the sun shining upon the moon can give us such light then we may imagine how the Lord Jesus might make us shine for Him if we were only willing to reflect His light and give Him all the glory. After we have shone for Him a little longer, and He has gathered out His body, the church, then in the midst of gross darkness covering the people the Lord shall arise upon Israel, and His glory shall be seen upon them, and the nations shall come to their light, and kings to the brightness of their rising (Isa. lx., 1-3).

3. "Thou hast multiplied the nation and not increased the joy. They joy before Thee according to the joy in harvest and as men rejoice when they divide the spoil." The R. V. gives for the second clause, "Thou hast increased their joy." This is certainly more in accord with the rest of the verse and with the context. The light would give them joy. Compare Isa. lx., 20, "The Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended." Even in the days of Mordecai "the Jews had light and gladness and joy and honor" (Est. viii., 16). As the entrance of God's word giveth light, so also we become filled with joy and peace by believing, and we are commanded to "Rejoice in the Lord alway" (Rom. xv., 18; Phil. iv., 4). Our voice says, "They joy before Thee," and in Ps. xvi., 11, we read: "In Thy presence is fullness of joy. At Thy right hand are pleasures forevermore."

4. "For Thou hast broken the yoke of His burden, and the staff of His shoulder, the rod of His oppressor, as in the days of Midian." All past deliverances of Israel, whether in the days of the judges under Gideon, Sampson, Jeptha and others and even the deliverance from Egypt under Moses, were but foreshadowings of a greater and final deliverance from anti-Christ ere the kingdom shall come. The deliverance from Midian under Gideon, as recorded in Judg. vi. and vii., is one of the most interesting and instructive of Bible stories, showing how God uses the weak things and things that are not to show forth His glory. But the greater deliverance that shall outdo all others is plainly referred to in Jer. xvi., 14, 15, and xxiii., 5-8, "Then shall the Lord go forth and fight against those nations, as when He fought in the day of battle."

5. "For every battle of the warrior is with confused noise and garments rolled in blood, but this shall be with burning and fuel of fire." The R. V. is more clear and reads, "For all the armor of the armed man in the tumult and the garments rolled in blood shall even be for burning for fuel of fire." The Spirit's own comment and light upon this is found in Ezek. xxxix., 9, 12, where we read that the weapons of the slain shall provide fuel for Israel for seven years, and they shall be seven months burying the dead. The church, the body of Christ, the history of which is not fully revealed in the Old Testament, having been completed and caught up to meet Him in the air, shall afterward return with Him when He comes to the earth in His glory for the conversion of Israel and the overthrow of her enemies. These will be the days of recompense for Israel and vengeance upon her enemies, so often referred to (Isa. xxxiv., 8; xxxv., 4; lxiii., 4).

6. "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulder, and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." This verse, with the following, is one of those many passages in which we have a summary of the sufferings of Christ and the glory that shall follow (I Pet. i., 11), or, in other words, His first coming in humiliation to suffer and His second coming in glory to reign. The Christmas lesson which only looks back to His coming as a babe in Bethlehem teaches only half the story. There was no government on earth given to Him at His first coming. They gave Him a stable for His birthpace, a manger for His cradle not where to lay His head during His life, a cross and a grave with the wicked for His reward. But God raised Him from the dead and gave Him glory, and when He shall come again in that glory then shall He be seen to be the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. He was indeed wonderful in His humiliation, in His love and patience and faithfulness unto death, but it shall be seen yet more fully that His name is Wonderful (Judg. xiii., 18, margin).

7. "Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end upon the throne of David and upon His kingdom, to order it and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever. The zeal of the Lord of Hosts will perform this." It is a fearful perversion of Scripture to speak of Jesus being now on David's throne, as if David ever had a throne in heaven. David reigned seven years at Hebron and 33 years in Jerusalem, and Jesus is to sit on David's throne at Jerusalem and reign over the house of Jacob, according to the simplest meaning of plain words, as in Jer. iii., 17; Psalm xl., 32, 33, etc.—Lesson Helper.

The Next Congress.

An official list of members-elect to the Fifty-fourth Congress has been compiled by the Clerk of the House. The list is corrected up to December 5, and gives the Republicans 244 members, the Democrats 104, and the Populists 6. In the present Congress there are 219 Democrats, 123 Republicans, and 12 Populist members.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

POLICE COMMISSIONER JOHN C. SHEEHAN, indicted for contempt of the Lexow Committee, surrendered himself at the District Attorney's office and was admitted to bail in $1000

REPUBLICANS carried the municipal election in Boston, Mass., electing the Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen.

BIRGE'S wall-paper factory, covering half a square at Buffalo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $500,000, and throwing from 500 to 700 employes out of work.

IN New York City ex-Police Captain John T. Stephenson was found guilty of bribery without a recommendation to mercy. He may get ten years in Sing Sing.

THE oath of office as Mayor of New York was administered to William L. Strong, the Mayor-elect, by Judge Barrett in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

A REAR end collision of two trains on the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad resulted in slight injuries to a large number of passengers, wrecked an engine and blockaded travel for several hours.

A VERDICT for $714,000 was rendered against New York City in a suit for taxes to maintain State insane.

FRANK A. MCKEAN, cashier of the Indian Head National Bank, of Nashua, N. H., disappeared, and there is an alleged shortage of $30,000 in his accounts.

South and West.

CHICAGO police believed they had arrested Seely, the defaulting bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York City. The prisoner corresponded almost exactly to Seely's photograph and published description.

THE convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in Denver, Col.; President Gompers read his annual report.

THE northbound Rock Island train was held up in Kansas near the Indian Territory border. The express car was looted.

THE man under arrest in Chicago, supposed to be Samuel C. Seeley, the defaulting New York bank bookkeeper, admitted his identity.

ETTSELL ADAMS, a well-to-do farmer living three miles from Florence, S. C., in a fit of insanity shot his daughter in the head. He afterward shot his wife and then slashed himself to death. All three are dead.

THE pretty sixteen-year-old daughter of Farmer Enos Dennett, of Flintstone, Md., was shot dead by her thirteen-year-old brother. The shooting was accidental.

CARL SCHURZ delivered the annual address as President of the Civil Service Reform League at its convention in Chicago, Ill.

CARL SCHURZ was re-elected President of the National Civil Service Reform League at Chicago. George McAnany, of New York, was elected Secretary and Silas W. Burt, of New York, Treasurer.

AT Fort Jones, Cal., a masked mob took William Dean, an Indian, who murdered William Barmore, from the custody of Constable Dixon and hanged him to a derrick.

THE death of Gaul, one of the noted Sioux chiefs, is reported from Standing Rock (South Dakota) Agency. He was next to Sitting Bull in rank as chief.

Washington.

THE President nominated General J. C. Black to the Chicago District-Attorneyship.

THE United States Court of Claims handed down judgments in 225 letter carrier cases in favor of the carriers for extra pay for overwork under the eight-hour law. The judgments ranged from $11 to $990 each.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR SMITH ordered Agent Day to follow the Utes into Southwestern Utah and take them back to the reservation.

SECRETARY CARLISLE and Comptroller of the Currency Eckels gave their views on currency reform to the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY CARLISLE presented to the House Committee on Banking and Currency a bill embodying his plan for currency reform, and it was introduced in the House.

REPRESENTATIVE SWANSON, of Maryland, and Miss Elizabeth D. Lyons, formerly of Richmond, were married at the residence of the bride's mother, in Washington.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland abandoned their country home at Woodley for the season and moved into the White House.

THE President renominated Interstate Commerce Commissioner J. C. Clements. Thomas J. Clarke was appointed Superintendent of Mails in the New York Postoffice.

THE Senate confirmed the following nominations: Edward H. Strobel, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile; Herbert C. Squiers, of New York, second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin.

SECRETARY LAMONT decided that the proposed New York and New Jersey Bridge must be a suspension, single span structure.

PROFESSOR LANGLEY'S aeroplane was successfully navigated 300 yards in the air near Washington.

Foreign.

BERLIN treaty powers have suspended diplomatic relations with Turkey pending an exchange of views about Armenia.

BUSINESS in Newfoundland is paralyzed by the financial and political crisis.

THE clipper ship Richard Parsons, of New York, with six of her crew, was lost in the Indian Ocean.

THE Goodridge Ministry in Newfoundland resigned on account of the financial crisis.

THE body of Sir John Thompson, the deceased Prime Minister of Canada, was taken from Windsor Castle to London, where it will be embalmed preparatory to its removal to Canada.

THE United States cruiser Detroit, with the Vatican relics which were exhibited at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago last year, arrived at Naples, Italy.

A BAND of about twenty Yaqui Indians visited the ranch of Ruiz Borcena, near Hermosillo, Mexico, and massacred four cowboys employed on the place. The Indians burned all the ranch buildings.

TILLMAN A SENATOR.

Elected to Succeed M. C. Butler in South Carolina

B. R. Tillman was elected United States Senator by the South Carolina Legislature in joint session at Columbia, receiving 111 out of 155 votes cast. M. C. Butler received 21 votes; the three colored members of the House voted—two for George Murray and one for W. D. Crum. The vote stood in the Senate, 29 for Tillman, 6 for Butler. In the House, 102 for Tillman, 15 for Butler.

NAMES of society women of New York and Chicago, who have been detected in smuggling, are to be published by the customs authorities.

Court Notes--December Term, 1894.

MOTIONS AND PETITIONS.

Partition of real estate of Wm. Morrow late of Dublin twp., ordered.

Fanny Mills, admrx. of Harrison Mills cited to file on account.

Distribution of balance in hands of the administrators of John Minick, late of Dublin twp., ordered to be placed upon the record.

Sale of real estate of Adam Heeter, late of Clay township, confirmed nisi.

Ida Bell Gamble vs. Wm. E. Gamble, subpœna in divorce awarded.

Real estate of Harris Mills, late of Dublin twp., ordered to be sold for payment of debts.

Sale of the real estate of Eliza C. Watkins, late of Alexandria borough, for payment of debts ordered.

Real estate of Isabella Gratz, late of Orbisonia, dec'd., for payment of debts ordered

Partition of real estate of Wm. Walker, late of Alexandria borough, ordered.

Report of R. A. Orbison, esq., auditor to distribute funds in the hands of the Penna. Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, trustee for Maria Fry. deceased, under the will of Joseph Watson, dec'd.. confirmed nisi.

John W. Bolinger appointed guardian of Olive Miller, minor child of Isaac Miller, late of the borough of Rockhill.

Thos. W. Myton, esq., appointed auditor to decide exceptions and make distribution of funds in hands of J. E. Smucker, trustee under the will of Frank Hefright.

John Baker discharged from jail under insolvent law.

Sale of real estate of E. J. Moore, late of the borough of Huntingdon. for payment of debts, confirmed nisi.

Wm. Guyer discharged from jail under the insolvent laws.

H. H. Swope, J. G. Simpson and J. G. Isenberg appointed viewers to lay out a private road through lands of Jack McCahan, on petition of John Plummer.

Confirmation of sale of assigned real estate of Gehrett Bros. to John H. Puckey taken off and sale confirmed to Mrs. Ella M. Gehrett.

Mrs. Alice Gallagher vs. W. S. Cummins rule to show cause why appeal should not be stricken off.

Township of Juniata vs. John Hamer, rule to show cause why appeal should not be stricken off.

Return of Wm. L. Pascoe, assignee of Wilson J. Ebbs, of Warriorsmark twp., in trust for benefit of creditors, filed.

R. K. Foster, esq., appointed to distribute balance in hands of K. A. Lovell, esq., admr., of Isaac Taylor, dec'd.

W. W. Chisolm, esq., appointed auditor to settle accounts of the Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.

Union Trust Company of Pittsburg appointed guardian of Mary Stewart, minor child of Wm. E. Stewart.

W. L. Sebert appointed tax collector of Shade Gap.

Warren M. Henderson, esq., appointed auditor to hear exceptions and make distribution of funds in hands of K. A. Lovell, esq., assignee of the Keystone Rattan & Novelty works.

Report of J. F. Schock, esq., auditor to distribute proceeds in hands of the sheriff from sale of the personal property of Henry Davis, jr.

John Heffner and Wm. Johns plead guilty to stealing several kegs of powder from Jacob Brodbeck, of Orbisonia.

D. M. Jones, of Cleveland, Ohio, was convicted of pointing a revolver at E. C. Houck in this place on the 5th of November last.

The four cases of Commonwealth against Nicholas Able, John Able, Jacob Zilius and Mary Able, daughter of Zilius and wife of Nicholas Able, indicted for assault and battery at last court, were all tried before one jury, and took the greater part of Tuesday to settle a family fight that occurred in this place on the 24th of August last between these parties. Nicholas Able and John Able were convicted; Zilius was found not guilty but pay the costs. The court directed that the jury find Mrs. Able not guilty.

J. G. Lincoln, John Householder and A. M. Ward appointed viewers to assess damages of John W. Russell for land taken for school purposes.

Order to view and change portion of a road in Carbon twp., running from Wild Cat Rock to the foot of grade siding confirmed nisi and road ordered to be opened.

J. Murray Africa, W. Scott Garner and Jno. G. Simpson appointed to review road in Tell township, from near Wm. Vaughn's house to point on Black Hollow road.

Report of sale of property of Mary Turbit, lunatic, by Geo. A. Port, committee, to John White for $600, confirmed nisi.

Charles Campbell, alias Michael Smith, an ex-Reformatory inmate, was convicted of the larceny of some clothing from a freight car in the upper end of the county on the 20th of October.

William Nycum, proprietor of the La Palace hotel, an unlicensed establishment at Saltillo, was convicted on the charge of furnishing liquor to men of known intemperate habits.

D. M. Pope, of Smithfield, at the direction of the court, was acquitted on the charge of stealing $10 from Henry Codner, both of whom were drunk in Huntingdon last Friday.

Daniel Moffit was convicted of stealing a stove from the yard of the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R. Co., on the 6th of December last.

Dr. Z. T. Jones, of Shirleysburg, brought suit upon a note for $50 and interest signed by Robt. McNeal and Nancy C. Carl. The defence set up against the note was that of a failure of a consideration as alleged by the defendants, graveyard insurance policies to the amount of $6000 had been taken out by them upon the life of old Mrs. Catharine Carl, that when she died it was necessary to obtain proofs of death from Dr. Jones, but that he refused to give the same unless allowed a divy in the spoils. That they finally agreed to give him $50 if they were successful in obtaining the money on the policies, and that it was with this understanding that the note was signed. The doctor in rebuttal testified that the note was not given for any such purpose, but was to secure his fees due for services rendered during the last illness of the old lady. The jury gave him a verdict of $90.85.

Harry Nevill and Howard Snyder were tried on the charge of assault and battery. J. W. F. Rerkstresser was the prosecutor. The jury found defendants guilty, and divided the costs between Berkstresser and Nevill.

Jacob Ross was indicted upon the suit of P. W. Magsam on the charge of obtaining goods from his store under false pretence, to the value of $29.

Walter Johnson, of South Dublin township, brought an action of replevin against Walter Jonnson and Samuel Bare to recover a bay horse and a gray mare, which had been sold by Constable Mort to these parties on an execution issued against Ira Johnson, the brother of Walter, by Mack Locke, after notice having been given by Walter at the sale that he claimed the property as his by virtue of a bill of sale. The court, however, directed the jury that as Walter had allowed the horses to remain in the possession of Ira, the sale was not valid as to the creditors of the latter and therefore the verdict must be for the defendants.

William Brewer, of Minersville, was charged by Jennie Given with having made an assault and battery with intent to commit a rape upon her on the night of the 5th of October. Verdict guilty. Motion for a new trial.

Dr. H. C. Chisolm in company with a number of others formed a syndicate to buy the Hambletonian horse stabled here by J. E. Bennett & Son. Some 49 notes were executed by the purchasers in payment, which were discounted for Bennett by the Gettysburg Notional Bank. The horse proved to be absolutely worthless, and the makers of the notes in looking around for some method of escaping their liability, discovered that the words "with interest at 6 per cent." had been added in the notes which were originally so drawn as not to bear any interest. To test this technical defence, suit was brought by the Bank against Dr. Chisolm. The plaintiffs made a motion asking leave to amend the note and strike out the interlineation so as to put all parties on the same basis that they had been at the making of the note, which was granted and a verdict directed for the Bank. It is likely that the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

SENTENCES.

Nicholas Able, assault and battery, pay $25 and enter recognizance to keep the peace.

Wm. Johns and John Heffner, who pleaded guilty to stealing several kegs of powder from Jacob Brodbeck, of Orbisonia, each sentenced to penitentiary one year and three months.

M. A. Jones, discharging a firearm, twelve months in jail.

Charles Campbell, an ex-Reformatory prisoner, larceny of goods from P. R. R. car, penitentiary two years and eleven months.

Daniel Moffit, larceny of stove, penitentiary one year, two months, fifteen days.

No Wife, No Work.

A Bloomfield (N. J.) hat manufacturer found it necessary to reduce his force of employees on account of slack work. He therefore laid off nine young men who were unmarried and had no families to support. In the afternoon the young men convulsed the town by parading three abreast carrying large banners on which were the following heart breaking appeals: "We fell in the soup on account of you, my dears," "I must have a wife," "No wife, no work," "Out in the cold world for being unmarried." It is said that a number of Bloomfield young ladies have signified their willingness to help the young men get their jobs back.

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